THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 11TH, 1895.

NUMBER 24

A/ILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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see page 7.

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aftenson. Google praching, at 7 p. m. Owdensdays.
Hiblical study, and praching, at 7 p. m.
JOAO N. G. DOS SANTOS, Pistor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Though Colombia does not always find it easy to raise money to pay her cieditors, the republic has a capital method of "borrowing" to pat down revolutionary muvements. A decree issued by the Vice-President on January 31 authorised the minister of the treasury to levy a "toan" of \$1,000,000 monthly to re-establish public order. The loan was to be collected by officials paid a percentage, and, "if the case demands it," the payments were to be enforced by "imprisonment, embargo of property, and "sale of same by the executive." The amount to be paid by each individual was assigned as it were a tax, and no appeal was to be entertained until 25 per cent. of the sum had been paid. The guvernment also make a monopoly of the sale of beef; so that altogether those of the inhabitants of the republic who did not care to "lend" to the Treasury must have lad a lively time, what between risk of imprisonment and the chance of helug hoycotted by the official butcher's shop.— Financial Avex..

—There seems little doubt that while we have

Chiance of helig hoycoited by the official butcher's shop. — Financial News.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,
The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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NECTANDRA AMARA

Cinary Market Control of the specific of the provinces are send that we have been decided in the provinces are becoming in pussession, and the provinces are becoming the provinces

—A sensitional report has been published in Buenos Aires that in the secret session of the Chulim Senate, the minister of foreign affairs stated that a lengue has been formed between the Pacific coast powers on the same lasts as the old Germanic confederation and that Chill was now in a position to settle all pending questions with Argentina by reason or by force.—Montevideo Times.

THE CHILIAN CONGRESS HALL BURNED.

On last Friday night the city of Santiago, capital of Chili, lost one of its finest public buildings by fire. On that night the Chillian Congress Hall, one of the finest edifices in South America, and the pride of Chili, was reduced to ashes. At 1.30 a.m. flames were seen issuing from the roof, and in a very short time afterwards the entire building was lapped in flames. At first It was believed that the fire was due to the work of some mulicious per-son, but since then an impression has gained ground that it was due to carelessness, and in a way to accident. Some workmen who had been engaged in effecting repnirs in the interior of the building left fire behind them and the conflagration was caused by this means.

The building was practically destroyed in its totality, although some of the walls remain standtolality, although some of the walls remain stand-ing. All the fittings, decorations, furniture, libra-ries, and scientific instruments and collections were entirely lost. Some of the most cherished historical relics of Chili were lost forever in the all consuming flames. The saloon where Bernard O'Higgins signed his resignation, the table on which he wrote it, the chairs which served as seats for the naticing who received it, all were reduced for the patricians who received it, all were reduced to ashes. In the vestibule were magnificent mar-hle statues of David and Socrates, which were reduced to powder beneath the mighty crush of the falling roof. The charts and other scientific works taling 700. The charts and other scientific work had cost 400,000 dollars to prepare, were all lost. The congressional library, which filled four vast apartments, and which was splendidly supplied with valuable law hooks and scientific works, was completely destroyed. So also were the national ar-chives containing many priceless state papers and historical documents. The latest accounts give it o understand that in all the losses exceed 5,500,000 dollars.

The Chilian Congress Hall occupied an entire block and was a stately imposing pile. It was commenced in 1857 and finished in 1876. Under its shadows stretched the gardens upon which once its shadnws stretched the gardens upon which once arose the Campania church, which on the 8th of September, 1863, was the scene of one of the most hurdile catistrophes recorded in American history. On that day the Campania church was hurned, and over 2000 people lost their lives in the flames. The greater part of these were women, many of them being maids and matrons of the highest society in Chili.

nignet society in Culti.

The fire of the other night was, fortunately, attembed by no loss of life. Not a single person received bodily injury. The Chilian government has aiready set about repairing the disaster, and Congress will meet wherever it can in temporary quarters, muil the new Congress Hall has been finished .-- Southern Cross, May 24.

The average number of looms tended by one operator in a cotton mill in this country is six, although eight is not uncommon and ten is occasional. In Europe the number varies from one, two or three on the Conlinent to four and occasionally six in England. A reporter has visited a weave room where eighty looms were in fall operation under the care of five persons. This loom is a new device just coming on the market. Its principal feature is that it feeds hobbins into the shuttle automatically. This has been a very large part of the work of a weaver. The unachine carries a magazine of fourteen bobbins, and as fast as the shuttle becomes empty the bobbin is dropped out and a new one is dropped in, the shuttle is threaded by the machine and the work goes on without interruption. Not only is the work of the weaver in keeping the machine supplied with bobbins greatly reduced, but the unhealthy act of sucking the yarn through the eye of the shuttle is obviated. The machine stops automatically when the magazine becomes empty, or when the shuttle eye is clogged so that it won't thread, or when a warp thread breaks. These looms will tun an hour or two at night after the help has gone home; they will keep at work while the mill hands are out at lunch, and indeed this has actually been done. Four lundred of these looms have been put into one mill and as many more ore going into the same mills. Saving half the labor cost in waving means saving about one-fourth of the whole labor cost, and the importance of this is obvious without argument. The ingenious mechanic who invented this machine is hired by a firm of loom manufacturers. The device may make other people rich, but it will probably not make the inventor rich. He is said to have a prolific mind and to be capable of one invention per diem when necessary.—New York Journal of Commerce.

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3/, RUA SÃO BENTO, 3/ SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291

Against sea-Sickness

NECTANDRA AMARA

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

KELIV, James-who teft the East Indien, August 1894 SUNDERLAND, or Thome, James William-who left England December 1888 and worked as a Stevedorin Rio. Connell, J. Max-last known addiess, Estação de São Simão.

Swift, Thomas Henry - ex Norwegian ship "Norsk Tromska Victoria."

LEVAN, Thomas-said to have died in Ria. Rio de Janeiro, 20th April 1 '95.

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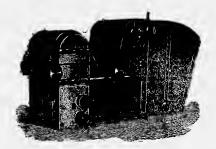
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio. Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The Argentine government has accepted a local tender for the supply of 25,000 blankets for the army at 45 50 each, the payment to be made in treasury bills at 90 days.

The Urigingam bindget for 1895-96 estimates the sevenne receipts at \$44,579,555,59, and the expenditures at \$44,378,556,58, showing a surplus of \$101,739,79. The Arizor claims that the revenue is underestimated by \$500,000 to enable the government to avoid reductions in export duties which are urgently needed by the country.

— Big linzel is talking of making war on Urugnay. This is heranse Urugnay is supposed to sympathse with the Rio Grande revolution. If Binzal is anxima for millitary renown, why can it not assemble all its legions and quell the Rio Grande revolt—if it is able? If it is not able to do so, then what chance has it of fighting Uruguay? —Sonchan Cruss.

The Rural Association has nearly completed the accounts of the recent national agricultural exhibition. The expenses were about \$72,000, while there were received \$50,000 government grant and some \$11,270 gate money. The deficit will therefore he alout \$73,00, which may yet be made out of ren for pavillon. (We should say the real deficit was \$50,730, which is quite a different tale, for more of the government grant has heen returned.)—Montevideo Times.

has heen returned.)—Montrode Times.
—The hala number of people who entered Aigentina from abroad during 1894 was 107,104, of which 54,720 were immigrants. This number compares favorably with the preceding years, which were:

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189 7,981 111 1803.

7,981 in 1893.

—The scheme before the Paraginayan Congress for the seulement of the foreign delit, authorises the government to withdraw from the public revenue every vear the sam of \$150,000 geld for the purchase of tubiacco which will be remitted to Europe and then sold, the amount thus produced to be applied to the payment of the debt. It is a very risky business, as some of our old Brazilian financers can testify. They once tried shipping coffee to meet their obligations abroad, and they had something to pay in the end which they had not autopated.

—At the premium of the Sur Inau legislature.

not anticipated.

—At the opening of the Sm Juan legislature, the governor said that all property had fallen in value, and that entigration from the province was assuming absuming proportions, and that it would be necessary to economise as much as possible so as to balance the budget and that this was his intention. The exports from the province to Chili during 1894 were:—16,520 oxen, 1,302 oxws, 219 calves, 3,730 mules, and from January 1st to April 30th, 10,546 oxen, 1,417 cows. 242 calves and 2,754 nunles. The total value of these in the Chilian market is estimated at \$3,300,000.— Kevica, Buenos Aires.

Chilian market is estimated at \$3,300,000.—
Review, Buenos Aires,
—Argentines are proud of their country, and
the inhabitants of the federal capital are proud of
their city, and huth not without casson. In no
other city, and huth not without casson. In no
other city in the world is there such a preponderance of foreignes as in Brenns Aires, but, with
all this, it may safely be said that the national
anniversary was celebrated with spirit and animation alide by native and foreigner. Mingling in
the great mass of humanity which assembled at
Plaza Victoria un Saturday last were thousands of
Italians, Geranans, French, Britons, and other
nationalities, and all of them as proud of Argentina and as from believers in her fature as the
Argentines the aselves. During the parade when
a regiment or company was cheered, all, regardless
of nationality, joined heartily in the applianse.
Not for many years has such enthiasan been
nonifested. At night the theatres were crowded
and the programme in each was changed to suit
the day and the partialite feelings of the anthences,
Ilandreds of private reunious were held in different parts all the city. All over the republic the
day was celebrated with the same spirit and
energy as in the cupital. Such enthussass and
hammy as everywhere existed tell us that the
crisis is passing. The republic state out on
another year of existence with conditions more
favorable for the happiness and contentinent of the
people than for a long time past.—Finence After
Hearth.

—On last Sanday there was some modified receiting of existence greated. La take active

neople than for a long time past,—Ruenor Airv Heruld,
—On last Sunday there was some modified repetition of national guard scandals. In the 7th regiment (Barracas) the guards leaguage to have when 4.30 p.m. came, and the officers showed no signs of letting them break up ranks and gu home. When the order of dismissal came some of the guards collected in groups and hegan to say disagreeable things about the officers. Two of the officers then drew their flaming swords and revolvers and mulertook to emcentrate on the growing parties. The police intellered in time and all the amateur military men went about their business. In the 8th regiment one of the bystanders who was looking on at the drill undertook to correct the orders issued by Lentenant Turrent. The lieutenant told him to shut up. The hypercritical bystander produced a dagger from his manly breast and went on criticising, admonishing the licutenant meanwhile to have patience. In reply the licutenant meanwhile to have patience. In reply the licutenant drew his trusty blade and chopped the bystander on the head. Then the colonel of the regiment called a policeman and both heligerants were taken as prisuntes of war. In the 12th regiment two chizens soldners mutnied and formed a new regiment between them, of which they constituted themselves colonel and major respectively. As they had no men to cummand they began to command each other, over which experiment they disagreed null came to blows. The police took charge of the arbitration rendered necessary by this collision of powers.—Sunfacin

The working tailors on strike have reduced their demands to an increase of 20% in wages, the working day of nine hours, and nin work on Sundays. Some of the masters have accepted these terms, others consider the increase of wages demanded excessive, and others are willing to treat for terms with their men but will have nothing to do with committees. In a conversation with one of the principal tailors of the city yesterday, we were informed that a large momber of the worksmen are quite satisfied with the present rate of wages and with the hours of work and that using of the strikers have been forced into the strike against their will.—Plants Aires Herald.

—Our colleague El Trants calls attention to the

against their will.— Fuenos Aires Herald.

—Our colleague El Trumps calls attention to the fact that by a municipal regulation of some years' standing each transway company is required to pay the salary of a municipal inspector of trains. This sum, it appears, is punctually paid by the companies to the municipality, who ought therefore to maintain ten inspectors constantly. Instead of this, the actual number of municipal inspectors of this class is twn! As the money is paid to the municipality for a special and definite purpose, such a proceeding is strikingly like a misappropriation of funds. Its omany inspectors are mut required, at least let the regulations be altered, and let the companies get the benefit; but if the salary is to be pand, the official it represents ought to be on duty, and not merely on the pay-sheet, like the dunny policemen in La Plata.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The governor of Catamarca is about to pro-

Buenos Aires.

The governor of Catamarca is about to promulgate a decree which shall call into existence a provincial university. In this university young Catamarqueius will be taught law, political commony, astronomy and physics. At present the provincial schoolmasters in Catamarca are almost a year in arreas with their slender stipends. In many parts of the province there are no schools at all, and as for roads, bridges, public works, street pavement, etc., the locality is just as primitive as in the days of the vice-royalty. Yet it is consoling to know that this interesting province will soon have plenty of lawyers. Every second man in Catamarca will soon be a doctor. In a short time the extameries up there will lines to address his peon; "Sefor Doctor, shut in the mules," or "Sefor Doctor, stuff you kindly milk the goat." Wunderful place Catamarca!—Southern Cross.

—The executive has signed the decree author.

Wunderful place Calamarca!—Southern Cross.

—The executive has signed the decree authorizing the opening to public service of the first section of the Great Eastern (Maldonado) railway, namely from Olmos junction station, to the department of Cauchines, to La Sierra station, department of Maldonado, comprising over 50 klonetres of line (say 31 miles). The opening has been fixed to take place on the patiotic anniversary of Saurday next, May 25. The fact is noteworthy, not unity as the opening of a new and important artery of transit in a hidreto neglected region of the republic, lint as also heing the first resumption of trailway work and caterpites since the crisis. With this exception there has been no addition to the railway lines of the republic since the conclusion of the Central extension to Rivera some low years agu. We congratulate the sonanging engineer Mr. Frewin and his staff on the successful cancinsion of this part of their lahous.—Aboutevador Tomes, May 23.

—It is surprising to find that with all the exper-

Dines, May 23.

—It is surprising to find that with all the experience gained in the now famous naval manoeuves, it should still be impossible for our officers to take a gainbant into or mit of the post without its suffering damage, or undergoing some mishap. This time it is the Libertan that has got into trouble, and the narrative does not suggest expert seamasship. The guilbant was only drawing about twelve feet, while there was a depth of twenty feet in the channel. But just hefere entering the Dassena, a vessel outward bound that to be passed. For a wonder, the Libertant took the right side, giving the other vessel a very wide herth. She must have then been put about in such a hurry that one of her twin serews got foul of the broy chain, with the result that she swing round on in the hank at the side of the channel. The lesson is instructive as indicating the reverses with which our may might meet, were it ever to put to sea fur active service. —Review, Brienus Aires, May 25.

—Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co, launched

om any singli meet, were a very to you to set for active service. — Pecieta, Bienos Aires, May 25.

— Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. lausched on Finlay the culser bienos Aires, built for the Argentine government, the saming ceremony being performed by Senora Risadavia, and of Capatian Risadavia, in the Argentine may. The vessel's dimensions are: — Frogli 306 ft., breadth 47 ft. 2 in., that 17 ft. 7 in., displacement 4,500 tons. She is constructed of steel. She is protected throughout her whole length by a curved steel armor deck. The vessel is fitted with twin-screen hashing in 17,000 huss power, and it is expected that this will give her a speed 624 knots. She will give her a speed 624 knots. She will give her a speed for the fistense Aires will be annot with quick-firing guas of the latest Elsweck pattern. The armanent, which is exceptionally powerful, will cansist of twa 85 in, quick-firing guas placed one furward and one aft, ten 4-7 in, quick firing guas placed on the brushistes guas, six 1-pounder quick-firing Hotchkiss guas, and five terpote to thes. — The Times, May 17th.

— Two cases have occurred in the camp, within

guis, six 1-polinier questioner Trochesis guis, and five torpeilo tubes. — The Times, May 17th.

—Two cases have occurred in the camp, within the last week, of men having been shot iown and killed by the police on the pretext that they were attempting to resist arrest. One of the cases caused a considerable impression in the neighborhood as the victim was well-known and not a ball character. This is not at all satisfactory and we hope the authorities will order a strict enquiry. Resisting arrest is not sufficient excuse for the summary execution without that of an individual who may be guilty of only a trivial offence or perhaps of no offence at all. The police must not be allowed to take the law sitt their own hands in this summary and dangerous fashoon, and such cases as these afford an additional argument for depriving them to the vacpons which they are continually showing they cannot be trusted to carry. Even in the camp the context should be covered to the covery of the property of the covery of the cove

—All traces of the late navel rebellion are gradually disappearing. The officers who joined the movement to overthrow the constituted powers and who were the canse of the partial destruction of a man-of-war and the consequent expenditure for repairs, are now replaced in their former tanks and therefore are at liberty to concort another revolutionary movement. It was always thus from childhood's hour !— Times, Buenos Aires.

from childhood's hour 1—Time, Buenos Aires,

—It is only plain when one has doubted the successful issue of an experiment to compliment those, who in the face of everything that apparently foreidi want of success, undertuok and carried out the removal of the palm trees from the Haza Mayo to the new part of Palermo Palk. Every one of these are alive and growing well, they form a very pretty landscape tound abaut the lake, a great fenture of which is the boats for rowing purposes, a pastime which is quite safe, as the boats are flat-bottomed and the water not siepe mough to cover a small boy standing up, therefore the amusement is likely lo become popular, and herative to the empresario,—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

From the Times of Argentina, May 30th. ARGENTINE DISPLAY.

Argentina, May 194h.

ARGENTINE DISPLAY.

Any stranger attending a performance at the opera would hardly credit the story that the Argentine republic is at the present moment still suffering acutely from the "crisis of progress" and that matters generally are by no means in so healthy and lively a condition as the well-wishers of the country would like to see them. The scene is an extremely brilliant and imposing one and the evidence of wealth and apparent prosperity are so all-pervading, that the stranger would probably imagine any information to the effect that matters stand as we have just stated them to do, as a piece of humorous pleasantry, his eyes being witnesses to the contrary. Truly the nights of the opera in Buenos Aires are apt to lead anyone into this error, for everything is brilliant and redolent of wealth. The theatre is as handsome and splendidly finished a building as can be seen in any capital in the world, and the people who are occupying the boxes and stalls are as well dressed and finished as the house itself. If we station onrselves in the vestibule and watch the audience as it arrives, we shall see well-appointed carriages drawn by smart and expensive pairs of high-stepping horses, bringing their occupants to the play. We shall see the aren irreproachably dressed in the latest fashion handing out the hadies who are arrayed in the most ravishing of Parisian modelled gowns, dainty, delightful, a dream of loveliness set off in a manner worthy of the beanty of the wearer, the frou-fron of the rich material bespeaking the fact to the observant watcher, that the price of the exquisite confection is by no means an item to be lightly valued.

Inside the theatre the scene is at times really magnificent, and the flash of the precious stones on the arms and heads of the wearers vies with the sparkle of their cyes, as the bloom of the bonquet of rare flowers in their hands only enlances that on their cheeks. If the observer is at all of a mathematical turn of mind he may occupy his spare moments in

bances that on their cheeks. If the observer is at all of a mathematical turn of mind he may occupy his spare moments in a calculation of the value of the house. He knows that the boxes are taken for the season at a figure of six thousand dollars, and the other parts of the theatre in proportion, and to this he will probably add the value of the jewels, resplendent dresses, and exotic flowers. The total may run into millions, and from this it would appear that the occupants of the boxes must be exceptionally wealthy to carry on such a scale of expensive living, and this spending of large sums of money on the luxnries of hile. There is no air of depression, everyone is lively, and the buzz and hum of conversation is bright, and speaks of lives untouched by care, and bulances of a comfortable nature at the bank. It seems hardly possible that all or nearly all of this gilded and joyous throng are not gold as they gilter, and indeed in many cases are practical bankrupts, or more properly speaking should be, if the law were allowed to take its proper course. The old simile of the apples of Sodom, rotten at the core, would very aptly fit the occasion and could be applied with a great deal of truth to a large majority of the most fashionable and the wealthiest looking of these brilliant habitues of these leaders.

drama.

The names of many of these leaders of fashion, who thus calmly spend thousands of dollars on a few evenings' pleasure, have probably figured on more than one unpaid bill, and many a poor shop-keeper

or milliner would be glad if the debt of the fair and richly-apparelled dames presented even a clamee of being met on presentation. It is by no means unlikely that the smartly-appointed brougham and presentation. It is by no means anlikely that the smartly-appointed bronglana naither champing, pawing high-steppers which drew it to the theatre are still on the books of some confiding tradesman, who has grown weary of sending in his account, while the municipal tax is also probably among the unpaid items of the turn-out. The tailor who supplied the immaculate dress suit, has seen his hair turn from brown to grey, and the cheque in settlement is yet to be obtained. These will all be set right when the new emission comes out, but in the meantine the leaders of fashion must be seen at the fashionable haunts, and no matter what the cost — the appearances must be kept up. The superficial glitter and estentations display are a portion of the social creed of the Argentine and are carried out far more religiously than the vulgar and plebeian habit of paying their hills. It does not matter if others far more deserving suffer and the name which should be an example of probity and honour is bandied about, the outside show is still kept up, and this seems to be the one point aimed at, and only too often achieved. There are of course a few who are wealthy and honourable, and knowing their obligations meet them in a fair and proper manner, but these we fear are the brilliant exceptions rather than the rule, and the inner lives of the many would probably reveal the truth of the statement, that the debts of the andience of the opera on a lashionable night would be an extremely handsome fortune to the man who was lucky enough to be able to collect them.

on The Part Matt Gazette.

WHENCE COMES ENGLAND'S ROASY
BEEK.

and we ent? The

From The Part May Gazette.

WHENCE COHES RNGLAND'S ROAST BEEK.

Whence comes the meat we eat? The submrhan hutcher will tell yon that it is all home killed, if not home feel; the domestic cynic that Welsh mutton commonly browses on Australian plains, and that Sootch beef loses half its witne because of the voyage across the Atlantic. The truth, as usual, lies between. A quarter of a century ago it struck people that the United Kingdom could not grow enough meat to feed her population, which, by the way, if may be said, eats more than twice as much meat as any alien people. As usual a committee was appointed, and it sat until 1870 without artiving at any definite conclusion. At his time America was exporting to the United Kingdom all grag quantity of live stock, besides a profusion of thinged meat, white two years later the trade in chilled beef was started, and gradually grew until, in 1804, it reached 100,000 tons. In 1880 the Australasian columns began to he a factor in the question of supply. Barly in that year the first shipment of huzen meat was made, and the trade has since attained huge proportions. In all, 26,000,000, fuzer sheep and lambs have come to our shores, of which New-Zealand has supplied 13,000,000, Australia, 3.000,000, the River Plate 9,000,000, and the Falkland Islands 150,000. A natralia 3.000,000, the River Plate 9,000,000, and the Falkland Islands 150,000. In the early stages of the business freight from Australia, was 2 ½ d, per pound 1 it is most 1d, and a fair profit can be made at this figure. There are now over eighty ships engaged in the trade, with a carrying spain of the all profit can be made at this figure in the trade, with a carrying cancily of about 2,500,000 carcases. Experiments are now being made in the shipment of live cattle from Australia was 2 ½ d, per pound 1 it is mounted that, in addition to the supplies of live stock to the more from a more beef, and early so pounds for every family; and first stock to the more form, and the talter mount has doubled in a year 130

pound, or just half of the home-grown article.

IN SPITE of ridicule, the French Society against the Alutae of Tobacco continues its efforts to stop smoking and sandi-taking. At the annual uneeting, presided over in Paris by M. Rend Leitlanc, a high government official, Dr. Gelinean, claimed that real progress had been made in this direction, whatever the appearance might be. The use of smuff, he said, was diminishing so rapidly that the tobaccomists complained hinterly, and smulboxes were sellom scen save in brite-th-brac shops. It was far otherwise in the days of Talleyrand, who possessed an of sewer than 600 lookes of the kind. Smoking, like smuff-aking, added the Ductor, is unjurious to the brain and nerves, and in support of this contention he told an anecolote of a popular author. M. the Goncourt, who was a fanatical smoker of eigerettes, found he was iosing the use of his legs, and he determined to give my smoking altogether. The effort was a great one, and he thought at first that old habit would be too strong for him, but he stood from and conquered. Nowaday he is perfectly well again, and the crawing for loftacco has completely disappeared.

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From The Southern Cross,

This is an article about mourning. If the subject is not eminently cheerful, the fault is not mine. Anybody who objects on principle or otherwise can file a protest and pass on. It is all the same to me. I have some remarks to make about this business of mourning here in Buenos Aires, and I see no valid reason why I should not make them.

In the first place, I object to mourning In the first place, I object to mourning. This may seem outrageons. All right I don't care whether it is or not. I object all the same. I will say that I consider htto or mourning to be a well developed conventional lie. I suppose these unassuming propositions define more or less my attitude towards the subject under disattitude towards the subject under dis-cussion. I think it right to make things clear from the very beginning. I do not wish anybody to go on reading, under the impression that I am writing in favour of mourning.

I will now unfold a tale of wor. It is about a friend of mine. I have known for nearly nine years, and during that time he has been dressed in different shades and ne has been dressed in different shades and intensities of black. I call him in my own mind the king of spades. He has often proved himself to be the king of trumps too, but that is beside the question now. He is a family man. His family on the paternal side is numerous; on the maternal side it is more numerous still; on his wife's side it is boundless. In fact, he is whether boundless. In fact he is what you t term very much married. As will be might term very much married. As will be seen, these circumstances account for his everlasting sable appearance.

He is an Argentine. I have to confess that he is what they call "distinguido." I have to confess This is more his misfortune than his but the truth has to be told for all that. I call him Don Fortunato, which may or may not be his real name. It will do as may not be ins real name. It will us us well as any other. When I knew him first the only thing white about him was his collar. There was, it is true, a tone of white in his skin and it is there yet, but under protest as it were. The superstructure of his complexion is Spanish brown, dashed of his complexion is Spanish brown, dashed with burned sienna. It is a combination of colour in harmony with late. They say man was made to mourn, at least Burns said so, and many other things, too, besides his prayers. I am not prepared to controvert Burns, I leave him to his fate. It would seem however that Don. Fortuned would seem, however, that Don Fortunato was born to mourn. He came into the world with a complexion ready made for the purpose—and destiny took change of the rest. But I digress, as the novelists say. The only thing white about him, I repeat, was his collar. He explained that this was because of the death of his motherin-law. The weather was hot and he felt it, for black clothes invite the sun to scorch

them. The sun has a nice discrimination in colour; the widely known and popular orb hates mourning, and he is right.

When your mother-in-law, brother, sister, father or child, wife or husband dies, deep black has to be worn for a year, and then a sooty grey can be substituted, which has to be tolerated for another twelve months. Before the first year had expired, Don Fortunato's brother followed his mother-inlaw. Consequently deep black had still to be worn. Before the anniversary of his brother's death came around, his highly respected mother joined the majority. Deep black again. In eight or nine months after that, his wife's brother fell down the cellar steps and broke his skull. Deep black again. Another year was drawing to a close when one of his children had to be buried. Another term of deep black. After that came a succession of deaths, at irregular intervals, amongst his own and his wife's uncles and aunts which lasted up to about a month ago. I was beginning to hope that I was at last to have the pleasure of seeing my friend look less like the king of spades, when the influenza carried off his father. Doi ned in black. Don Fortimato is a lack. So are his wife, swatned in black. So are his whie, his brother, his boys and girls and babies. I saw them all coming in from the Tigre on last Sunday—the king, queen, jack, acc—in fact the entire suit of spades.

Don Fortunato's girls are stylish young women now, and black does not suit them.

Besides they have to wear veils that are about as transparent as sheet zinc. Stylishabout as transparent as sneet zinc. Stylish-looking young women, I am told, hate these things over their faces, but the laws of luto are inexorable, so the sable thatch has to be worn. Stylish young women ike to sport an odd smart ribbon, or a

flower, or a trinket, but here again *luto* puts down its foot, so Dan Fortunato's daughters must live on hope. Healthy and stylish young persons, whose parents have considerable means, like a nice coach with lacks of bright colour bare and there also. lleeks of bright colour here and there about it. But luto imposes upon Don Fortunato's girls the necessity of driving in a carriage girls the necessity of driving in a carriage painted like a hearse, drawn by black horses, driven, if possible, by a black conclusion, or at least by a man in deep monning.

Let us go somewhat farther. Healthy and stylish girls of from seventeen to twenty arms are. I am informed, partial to

summers are, I am informed, partial to dancing. But Don Fortunato's girls must dancing. But Don Fortunato's girls must not think of such an exercise. It would be desecration according to the laws of *luto*. For a whole year they must not even be For a whole year they must not even be seen in a house where dancing is being carried on. During the second year they may attend a dance, dressed in a kind of outfit which they used to call "picarar" long ago in my good old camp days. But a picasa girl must not think of dancing. Neither is it public to ask her. It you want to be a nice, well-behaved, civil-spacken young man, you can bend reverentially over her chair and express deep sorrow that her mountning days are not over and that mourning days are not over and that you cannot have the pleasure of soliciting a dance. Then if you know how, you can work off a bow and retire, leaving her alone with her sorrow -sorrow for what, do you

think?

Girls like to play the piano. Such at least is the case, I deeply regret to say, with the young persons all round the part of the town where I live. Other sufferers who reside in different neighborhoods are of the same opinion. Don Fortunato has a piano. But it must not be played. Luto takes care of that,

Several people have told me that young ladies are not to any great extent averse to attending a wedding -- not even, under certain circumstances, when the weilding is their own. Here again *lulo* interferes. It cannot stop a wedding absolutely, because, I am told, that such a thing is impossible—for when people get a cull to matrimony nothing mundate has much power to prevent them from obeying the voice of—I vent them from obeying the voice of—I suppose it must be of conscience. But Into, although it cannot stop the wedding, spoils half the beauty of it. Stylish girls who get married, like a carpet from the carriage steps to the altar, and they like other girls to be there to say: Ay, que linday, que precioso!! and they like to see the church decorated for the event with gay blossoms, and sweeping draperies, and brilliant lights; and they like to read all about it in the papers alterwards in order to learn how well they locked, and how landsome the bride. they looked, and how handsome the bride-groom was and is, and how, altogether, the weddin; was about the biggest social event of the season. Luto squashes all this. There must be no carpet, no profusion of bridesmaids, no decoration,—no circumstance worth a cent. The ceremony must be as fashionably secret, and underhand, and

as fishionably secret, and undermand, and simple, and dismal, as possible.

God bless the children — yours—anybody's—everybody's—the plump, toddling, innocent, winsome, frolicsome, teasing, loveable, bread-and-butter-devouring, listens and the properties of the place than all! How ing children-God bless them all ! ing children—God bless them all! How one likes to see them in white when the mothers take them out to show them to other mothers and tell fibs about Mary's sagacity, and Johnny's strength, and Mand's digestion, and baby's capabilities in the way of sleep, and all the rest of the story. How the bright colours of ribbons and bows showered mon them belowing the leaves the leavest the story. the bright colours of ribbons and bows showered upon them by loving hands nestle closely in harmony with the big, bright, innocent eyes and rosy checks. Even when they roll about the house in their soupstained, play-soiled bibs of grey catico or hard-worked, creamy, coarse linen, they may look dirty and mischievons, and dissipated, but, somehow, unless when they howl, they always look happy. And yet, if even a God-forsaken old nucle, or a fussilized old aunt, goes to glory, or if a little brother or sister goes to join the other angels, in comes lato into the household and smothers them in black. Bah! It sickens one. I don't know you feel about it, but I one. I don't know you feel about it, but I hate to see children dressed up like little crows—wearing the livery of a bogms sor-row, giving unwittingly their co-operation to the work of dramatizing a fashionable lie !

ever, is a sentiment of the heart, and should remain there—while it lasts. Sorrow that is only worn on the back—that only speaks in neckties, and flounces, and crape—sorrow that is only a feet of the feet of the control of the contr in neckties, and flounces, and crape—sorrow that is only a find or a fashion, what is it but a lie? There is no depth in it—no feeling—no passion. Don Fortunato cannot take his daughters to the opera. Oh! no! But he can go to the club to gamble until mid-night, an! they can stay at home—with one of Zola's novels. They can write and receive leveluters or a light brief. —with one of Zonas novers. They can write and receive love-letters and sight their hearts away in the sickness of voluptions longing for the day when they can thow their morrning weeds into the dust-bin. Young gentlemen of distinction who are in mountaing must not wear flowers in their mourning must not wear flowers in their buttonholes, but they can wear many a labse promise to—well, to people foolish enough to trust them. A man in deep mourning would court ostracism by daring to drive to Palermo in a summer suit of white llannel, but he can go to the Bolsa in conventional garb and cheat antil his face is as black as his coat, or his conscience.

Such is more or less what I had to say about mourning. And I have said it.

CHE BUONO.

A MODERN PARABLE.

In South Africa they are re-discovering some of the complicated problems of life which have been troubling the world ever since the dawn of organized government, and which have even been known in Australia, California, Texas, Argentina and, perhaps, in Brazil. What this problem is may be gleaned from the followproblem is may be gleaned from the following parable taken from the Johanne sburg

There was a man of the City of Bibylon who fell sick with a sickness that came of too great labour in hunting the oof-bird, for in Babylon there be many hunters. and the travail is great because of the throng. And the physicians took money from him and held forth promise of cute for many mouths. But when his shekels were gone they looked grave and sail: "Our skill availeth nought, Depart thou in a ship to the land of the Ethiopian; peradventure thou mayest wax

And the man sallied forth and pitched his

And the man salited forth and pitched his at among the people of the Rand.
And he was exceeding lonely and sad, for the people of the land scoffed when he said: "Behold I have come hither for my health," and they looked upon him as one who dissembleth, and had no truck with him, but spoke in parables and closed one eye meaningly, while they made speech. And there were others who exhorted him to depart, forasmuch as the climate would make him uncomfortable.

And it came to pass that one day he

And it came to pass that one day he beheld a man whom he had known in Babylon, one long sought by his creditors till they learned that he was dead. And he sought speech with him saying: "Art not thon he who departed in the last days of the quarter when the tray-gatherer sought. the quarter, when the tax-gatherer sought his prey, and the bum-bailiff lurked in dark corners

And the man answered: "Thou

corners?"

And the man answered: "Thou art mistaken, for I am not Peter, but Paul," and went his way.

And the man was perplexed, but said nought until in one of the high places he came upon one whom he had known in Babylon, one of the tribe of the Shadyuns. And he sought speech with him, calling upon him by name. But the man answered as did the first, saying: "I know neither the tribe of the Shadyuns, nor Babylon," and he went his way. And yet, again, many times did he encounter in the way men of the race of the Shadyuns, the Knockebouts, the Timedoers, the Wanteds, and the Abs Konders, and as with one voice they said: "We know thee not; thou att mad." And some of them took him aside and spoke kindly to him, saying: "Behold this is a strange country where things are not what they seem. Hearken thou to the words of the wise and keep closer thine eyes and evil befall the other, for the clime eyes and thy tongue, lest the dust fill one and evil befall the other, for the clime is not kindly to the froward who speaketh all that he sees.

that he sees."

And the man perceived that the stranger spake wisdom. So he closed his eyes to keep out the dust, but kept wide his ears for a good thing, while his tongue was silent. And the words of the strangers came to pass. The climate began to suit his health, and soon he took his seat upon his health, and soon he took his seat upon many boards and flourished, like a green bay

And the moral that hangeth hereby is thiswise: When thy debtor flourisheth, do not remind him of the outstanding thiswise : account.

BARON HIRSCIPS COLONIES IN ARGENTINA.

The reput for 1894 of the Jewish Colonization Association, the full text of which the Jane 1 Association, the full text of which the Janea Channele prints, shows that the Jewish colonics in Argentina are gradually, but surely passing the experimental stage. Baron Hir-ch is no dreamer of theams. He knows the limits of the power of his wealth, and he does not believe in modern minacles. The company has had no repair blun lers of administration on both sides the Atlantic; but they were not irreparable, and the experience, though dearly hought, has not been profidess. Each colonist will become the absolute owner of his land by the annual payment of £52, or about 48 7-4 per acte. A medical staff, schools, and thour mills are being established, and the cus of administration is being diminished. Before this year four colonies were established, having a total nea of 209,000 acres, occupied by 563 families.

Ten groups, comprising an average of about forty families, about 400 families in all, have been settled in Argentina this year (1894). Horses cattle, and agricultural tools were provided in good time, and the newcomers found everything irepared on their arrival. Nearly every family has received an allutinent of 185 acres. Th central administration is occupied with the formation of new groups which can be forwarded next year. Measures are being taken, bath in Russia and in Argentina for the arrangement of these groups so that from two to three hundred families may leave successively in batches from May next. The association owns a total of 444,780 acres, of which 246,097 are unoccupied, and the central administration contemplate the purchase of consid enable further tracts in the course of next year, Owing to the excellent arrangements of the committees in Ku sia, more than 3,000 persons were forwarded in the space of a few months without forwarded to the space of a leav mouths without malue d by or difficulty. Since its foundation up to Se tember 30 last the association has spent £376,309, of which no less than £180,000 has been written off as lost. The loss is notable as a proof that by way of mere mercantile speculation the project call not have repaid its familiers, though the gain to homeanity may well exceed the large sum which Baron Hirsch has been content to devote to his noble object. The interest re-ceive I from interim investments of the funda-placed at the disposal of the association amounts to alient £ 60,000, and the produce in wheat actually grown is also valued at about £60,000.

DIMINISHING MARGINS IN AGRICULTURE.

Where nature is prodigal man is wasteful. Waste has been the rule in American agriculture. Accumulated multi of ages of vegetation we sefered at \$1.25 per acre. Afterwards it was given away, the street of the sefered at \$1.25 per acre. Afterwards it was given away, and it is a series of the sefered at \$1.25 per acre. Afterwards it was given away to have the sefered at \$1.25 per acre. Afterwards the sefered at \$1.25 per acre. Afterwards the sefered at \$1.25 per acre. According to the sefered at \$1.25 p

subject to official fees far perfecting a tine, notin to natives and immigrants. With land free to all there was pradigality of fertility and economy of labor.

Thus in primitive agriculture, rotation, cultivation, diversification were all sacrificed, and fertility was transmitted into net cash. Because wheat could be growen without entityation on the broken said, and hecunse it was always a cash-crop, little else was grown; and hecune there was so much of it, and so few form animals, the straw, which is worth as much in England as the whole cup is here, was lurned to get rid of it; and be zause of the repeating of a crop without critivation, weeds under more thin loss of fertility reduced the rate of yield; until at last, because of extension of wheat area beyand the needs of cartesion of wheat area beyand the heads of cartesion of wheat area beyand the heads of consumption, price was recluced and profits destroyed. This nature, which can not be trified with safely, has been avenged, and the wheat grower is mindited in trying to lay the blame upon the currency, the tariff, or anything rather lian his own macon mical and wasteful practice.

The same abandon attended early efforts in animal industry. Unimpoved breefs were kept faur years or more, on lash grass to summer, in the lea of a haystack in winter, fattening at one season and existing at another, tovoring the production of fat and lenn, in Jayes, to tool of at low prices to may feed consumers. The first interesting of fatt and lenn, in Jayes, to tool at low prices to may feed on milk to make one pound of butter. Her, by velection and care, reduced the requirement alunder was half, and now some Jerseys ordone a pound of milk to make one pound of milk. The "hegging down" of corn in feeding cattle and long, was another wasteful procedure in primitive ferming.

It was the same with cortion. The seed was stuck was kulci by bring gorged over a pile of seed, but has any all the valuable elements of the seed are returned to the soil, with additional manurial val

le produced in the m.H. cimate of the south with cotton seed cake, cow peas, and other fail and winter growing forage plants, even cheaper than the central west.

In wooded sections the first and largest opp rationally for waste was found in the wantom destruction of wood and timber, and it was improved until large areas have become deserts. In every rural industry, exploration has been depletion and destruction. When that hecame an auxiliary or successor to wheat, a million of acres went into celtivation for seed, and the straw was thrown away, though coarse fiber worth a hundred dollars per tool has been made of the stume as it has from the mower; while, by a slight change of method of culture and treatment, as is done in Eurone, far more valuable fiber can be produced. Place growers will say it can not be done because they do not know how and will not learn, but it has been done and its ione successfully and uniformly in other that growing countries.

Refliction in pice and competition in production are lowering the margin of profit more or less, though not capally or by regular gradation year by year. The most careless are pinched farafully, the more systemate only feel the rightening presume of refliction, while the most skillful and scleatific will final a reasonable profit in agriculture. It is well that these wastes in their primitive reklessness are motored to production compelled coorning and greater cost of production compelled coorning and greater cost of production compelled coorning and proved methods. England once made smaller yields than the United States upon soils naturally less fettle. Now its average grain yield is more than double that of this country.

Thus there are compensations in reduced profit in agriculture. It is a spur to improvement, to the cincatten of the farmer, more potent than any lee has yet felt, and it is all the more valuable because its rewards go in the energetic and mentully leaf, will the langerisk fall behind in the race, and the skuffel vegetate.—(J. R. Dodge, in Pr

SOME QUEEK FOODS.

SOME QUEER FOODS.

There is an old proverh to the effect that what is feed to one man is poison to another, and the proverb is well illustrated at the department of agriculture at Washington, by an odd sort of exhibit of queer fnois eaten by out-of-the way people. Among the articles in the exhibit is a leaf of bread made from the leaves of a plant that is allied to the century plant; as also another kind of bread from a dongh of jumiper berries. These are relished by some kinds of lunians, while others make cakes out of different kinds of builts. The prairie Indians like a dish of wild turnips, and the 'sacrew beans," which grew on mosquito bashes, are milized by Indians for fand. Soap berries famish an agreeable diet for some tribes.

The Digger Indians in Chilfornia do not disdain the seeds of salt grass, and the seeds of gourds are consumed in the shape of a mush by Indians in Arizona. The exhibit in question includes a jut of pulverised crickets, which are eaten in that form by Indians of Ocegon. They are noasted, as are also grasshoppers. These delicacies are cooked in a pt, being arranged in alternate layers with hot stones. After being thus pepared they are died and ground to powder. They are mixed with pounded accurs or beries, the fluar made in this way being kineded into cakes and dried in the snn. Among other curious things used by Indians for food are accurs, sunflower seeds, flowers of cattalis, moss from the spruce fir tree, and the hossems of wild clover.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is reported that there are 252.692 hags of coffee on deposit at various stations of the Central railway awailing transportation to this market. It incose not speak well for so important a railway that it can not carry the produce of the country to

market.

—In the state legislature of Minas Gernes there has been introduced a bill authorizing the slate government to collect a tax of 100 reis per 15 kilos on coffee when it leaves Minas territory, or reaches Rio de Jameiro, in addition to the 11% tax, which will be collected in the act of shipment from the respective sea part. The bill authorises the state government to make new agreements with the givernments of other coffee producing states and with the mioster of finance of the general government. This will involve another controversy, as it is not at all in harmony with the recent agreement.

THE Monroe doctrine has been so much talked about of late that it is as well to consider precisely what its authority intended, and what is its true significance and importance. It reviatinly does not mean what the "Jingoes" and their editors assent. They seem to think that the 'doctrine' goes to the extent of making this country the gut trilian of every republic present or prospective in Central or Synth America against he action of any European monarchy. The doctrine has not made it intendent upon the country to engage in a crusade against every monarchy that made its appearance in the western hemsphere with unthiendly intent towards one or more of our southern neighbors. There is nothing essentially musound in the Monroe doctrine when it is stated by statesmen, but when it is shouted and interpreted by "Jingoes" it is the most tidiculous doctrine of modern times.

—Marper's Weekly.

A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 7th says that the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs had ordered the pro-cention of the editor of the Pett Journal of that eity for articles considered injurious to Brazil. On the following day another telegram says that Daniel Gulherau, the director of that paper, accepts responsibility for the article in question, refuses to retract it, and will submit to prosecution. It is a new departure for a government to prosecute a foreign newspaper for libel, and will be a splential advertisement for the Petit Journal.

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The rejection of the amnesty bill in the Senate on the 8th inst., even by the narrow majority of one, is a matter for profound regret, for it betrays the existence of a feeling which can not fail to prevent a peaceable solution of recent difficulties and to develop further conflict. Such rancor and relentless persecution can never succeed except by violent means. If the Brazilian people are prepared to kill, burn and proscribe, to crush all free opinion by force, to turn the whole country into one vast camp throughout which inflitary laws are to be supreme, then the policy adopted by their representatives will meet general approval. But we do not believe that this policy represents the true feeling of the Brazilian people. We do not believe that they demand the extreme penalties of the law against all those who ventured to oppose the small clique which held the reins of government in 1893, or who chose to revolt against the pretensions of a vindictive and usurping governor in Rio Grande. The proches of in 1893, or who chose to revolt against the pretensions of a vindictive and usurping governor in Rio Grande. The people of this country were not considered blood-thirsty and merciless in the days of the monarchy, and we very much doubt that recent events have made them so. If their real sentiments could be known, it is certain that they would be overwhelmingly in favor of annesty and pacifection former. certain that they would be overwhelmingly in favor of annesty and pacification, forget-fulness for the past, peace and hope tor the future. But the jacobins and the military agitators will not have it, and a subservient Congress echoes their protest. Their continuance in power and their importance depend npon disorder and strife, and they would therefore sacrifice the credit and tranquillity of their country in order to satisfy their own mercenary ambitions. With peace in Rio Grande and with union and harmony everywhere, their occupation and harmony everywhere, their occupation would be gone. And so we have the agitators and turbulent "bravos" obstinately opposing annesty and pacification, and seeking to make the world believe that they are doing so from patriotic motives. And the pitiful part of it is, they are succeeding. With a timid populace behind them and an undecided administration to influence, they are imposing a policy more than indecided administration to influence, they are imposing a policy upon the government which is full of shame, disaster and humiliation. It is a policy which will create enemies faster than it can conquer them. It is a policy which will cause disunion and discredit, and which will eventually ruin the country. It is not yet too late for the people themselves to chose what their future shall be; whether of present desired. the country. It is not yet too late for me people themselves to chose what their future shall be: whether of peace and con-cord and prosperity, or of dissension, rapine, bloodshed and ruin. The issue is now forced upon them and they must decide.

Ir it be true that the minister of foreign affairs has decided to prosecute a French journalist in Buenos Aires for articles written against Brazil, it must be said that written against Brazil, it must be said that he is allowing his training as a criminal lawyer to override his better judgment. A statesman and cabinet minister can not afford to make a mistake like this. In the first place, a government is a legitimate object of criticism, and particularly one which claims to represent the people, and it is impolitic, if not improper, to suppress it. A just and conscientions government has nothing whatever to fear from such criticisms, for misrepresentation will be powerless against it. To show uneasiness

under criticism, or to seek to repress it, either by force or legal process, is therefore a tacit confession that something is wrong, that investigation is inconvenient, and that that investigation is inconvenient, and that the government is in no position to answer accusations. A strong cause never asks for concealment, nor for the suppression of evidence, as the minister well knows. If the *Petit Journal* of Buenos Aires has been making false accusations, the government can afford to treat them with indifference, for such Falseloods are the west west west. for such falsehoods rarely work any harm. And surely the government of a great nation And surely the government of a great nation has no need of engaging in petty controversies with the editors of small and comparatively unknown newspapers. And then, the second place, the prosecution of such a paper invests it with an importance disproportionate to its merits, and serves more to advertise it and augment its importance than to repress its criticisms. There are thousands of small papers in the world that would be delighted to secure such a prosecution, and would libel this country every day in the year if they could only achieve so great a distinction. If the minister must try the novel idea of prosecuting a foreign newspaper for injurious criticisms, foreign newspaper for injurious criticisms, let him select some important member of the guild, such as *The Times*, the *Journal* des *Debats*, or the *Financial News*, and not a comparatively unknown sheet in Buenos Aires which can hardly be said either to represent or to influence French either to represent or to influence French opinion on the questions at issue between Brazil and France. Then, in the third place, this act will produce a decidedly unfavorable inpression at a very critical moment. A question has just arisen between the two countries which demands delicate treatment. The hasty denunciations of an unknown newspaper will not affect it, but if the foreign minister of one of the two countries starts out on an angry crusade against the newspaper critics of the other side he will bring down upon himself a storn of denunciation and suspicion which it would have been well to avoid. Prosecuting a French journalist for hostile criticism, it would have been well to avoid. Prosecuting a French journalist for hostile criticism, even if successful, will not convince the French government that Annapa belongs to Brazil, nor that the recent conflict was caused by Frenchmen, nor that the execution of three Frenchmen at Santt Catharina was right and just. But it will betray the circimstance that the Brazilian government has become strangely sensitive on certain points and that a trifling criticism is quite enough to drive it into an act of any procedented and ill-indeed retailation. unprecedented and ill-judged retaliation.

MUCH of the discredit which has been MUCH of the discredit which has been attached to the foreign policy of the United States, and to the so-called "Monroe doctrine," is unquestionably due to the utterances of "jingo" politicians and editors—men who mistake their own hysterical vagaries for patriotism, and who seem to act on the belief that boasting and bluffing are good instrumentalities for a great nation to use in its relations with a great nation to use in its relations with the outside world. The American is of course not the only blusterer in the world, for there is a generous trace of it in his trans-atlantic cousin, and more or less of the same in almost every nationality under the sun. But, it is a weakness for which there now remains but little excuse in the United States, a weakness which appears as ridiculous for the American of to-day as it would be for a grown man to parade the street with paper hat and wooden sword after the style of his boyhood. When a mation becomes ich street with paper hat and wooden sword after the style of his boyhood. When a nation becomes rich and powerful there is no longer any need of the artificial support which is supposed to come from boasting and bluffing. Great Bitain has no necessity to keep repeating how many ships and guns she owns in order to impress the world with her naval strength, nor have Germany and France occasion to demonstrate their military power by vapid threats and repeated enumerations of the men they can send into the field at a moment's notice. There are some things which we must take for granted, and one of these is the circumstance that the world does not insually under-estimate the wealth and importance of a great nation. There are some Americans, however, who forget this. They have an idea that it is a part of their mission to impress these facts upon the unerlightened understanding of the outside world, and that a little bluster is always the proper seasoning for the unwelcome understanding of information. Were these men world, and that a little bluster is always the proper seasoning for the unwelcome morsel of information. Were these men confined to those stations in life where their unwise talking could do no harm, then there would be no necessity for com-

ment, but unfortunately this is too frequently not the case. A recent illustration quently not the case. A recent illustration of this silly habit was afforded by no less a person than Senator Frye, a member of the committee on foreign relations and a prominent follower of that eminent champrominent tonower of that eminent enam-pion of a "vigorous foreign policy," James G. Blaine. According to our American exchanges, Senator Frye is not only guilty of open advocacy of intervention in Cuban affairs and a war with Spain for the purpose of securing possession of that island, but he is credited with an all-round policy of meddling in all parts of the world. In this sense, he says:

this sense, he says:

"Give us republican rule for a single decate, aulimited, merippled power, and we will show the people the beneficence of republican legislation. We will amme the Hawaiian islands, fortify Pearl harbor, build the Nicai agua canal, and marry two great oceans. We will show people a foreign policy that is American in every fibre and hoist the American flag on whatever island we think best, and no hand shall ever pull it down."

Give the senator rope enough and he will surely hang himself, but in the meanwill surely hang himselt, but in the meantime he will make others ridiculous besides himself, and he will make sensible Americans everywhere sincerely ashamed of the latitude and toleration afforded to such cranks for political discussion in the United States. And in addition to the bluster of this New England senator, whose long experience and official position should have taught him better, there are a number of prominent newspapers which are preaching the same crusade, and several groups of state legislators and minor politicians who are cchoing the same empty rantings. They are insensible to the circumstance that their conduct is an embarrassment to the government, and that it is a gratuitous provocation to a friendly power. And they seem to be ignorant of the fact that they are guilty of serious infractions of the laws and treaties, and of gross discourtesies toward other nationalities. A very large part of this world lies outside the boundaries of the United States, where one may also find much of the civilization and culture and wealth and happiness which belong to our age. The United States is an important member of the great family of nations, to be sure, but this does not imply that the Americans are exempt from all the obligations of international law, nor that Frye, Pullitzer & Co. are privileged to assume a protectorate over the whole western world. The "Monroe doctrine" has been made an absurdity by the empty manifestoes of the politicians of this school, and in time it will be made of impossible enforcement, even in its original sense, if they are not repressed. time he will make others ridiculous be-sides himself, and he will make sensible

The annual report of the war department is not only worthy, of serious study, it is also a source of grave anxiety. Accepting the official figures, which never extgerate the case against the state, we find that nearly 93,000,000\$ were expended last year, and that 65,000,000\$ will be required for next year. For the current year the 1894 figures will be perhaps a fair estimate of the expenditure. How long this enormous expenditure is to be continued, no one knows. Add to these figures the equally heavy burdens imposed upon the country, and we have an aggregate which may well excite alarm. Were it an exceptional expenditure for two or three years only, it would still be serious enough to warrant apprehension, for the country is not in a position to easily meet heavy burdens of such a character. But the fact that the expenditure is to go on for an indefinite time, and that a considerable part of it will be permanent, owing to the large increase in the army, adds heavily to the risks of the situation and imperils the future. It is idle to say that Brazil can easily support such a burden, for she can not do it. These expenditures are not reproductive; they represent waste, and nothing less. There are other obligations to which the credit of the country is pledged, and which return something for the outlay. They are helping to THE annual report of the war department other obligations to which the credit of the country is pledged, and which return something for the outlay. They are helping to develop the industries of the people, and are adding something to their accumulated wealth. It is essential that these obligations should be met, both for the prosperity of the country and for the protection of its credit. But how is this to be done, if the military departments insist on wasting almost the entire revenue of the nation? Can the people support such a drain upon their resources? Are there any new sources of taxation, from which the government can

obtain recourses for the prosecution of this miserable war in Rio Grande? To the unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt on these points. The country can doubt on these points the country can not long support such an expenditure, nor are there any new sources of taxation available. Heavier taxes just now imply impoverishment. More than this, they available. Heavier taxes just now imply impoverishment. More than this, they imply discontent and resistance. It would be well were the government to reconsider this question seriously, to determine whether it can not end this fratricidal war, in the first place, and then largely reduce its military expenditure. The assertion that Rio Grande federalists are monarchists and separative in unweathy of a monarchist and separatists, is unworthy of a moment's consideration; they are more loyal than the man who threatens to go to the frontier as an enemy in case the government abandons him, more loyal than the men who are him, more loyal than the men who are waging war for the fortunes and extra salaries waging war for the fortunes and extra salaries which it affords, more loyal than the pusillanimons politicians who are applanding murder and robbery because of the power and importance which they have gained from the hands of an unscrupulous chief, from the hands of an unscrupulous chief, and far more loyal than the men who would ruin everything rather than yie'd one jot to a political opponent. Were the federalists of Rio Grande treated fairly, they would gladly return to their ruined homes; and Brazil would have no citizens more loyal than they would be. They have had enough of war, but it must be remembered that are fighting for what they consider right, and that for what they consider right, and that they have as much reluctance to yield an injustice as the other side can pos-ly feel. Besides this, they are the victims of injustice, and oppression, and violence which are unknown to the rest of the country. Fathers, brothers and sons have been tortured and killed, wives and daughters have been violated, homes have been sacked and burned, their property has been swept away, and they have been exiled and ontlawed. The Paulista and the Mineiro have no such wrongs as these the Mineiro have no such wrongs as these to forget, and they might easily forgive the men who have. At the present moment, it is S. Panlo which stands in the way of pacification. And why? The one state which is prospering in spite of all disorder, is the state which insists on the complete destruction of Rio Grande, Possibly there may be some political advantage in this, but it is difficult to understand in this, but it is difficult to understand in this, but it is difficult to understand just where it is. All things considered, however, the the country has so much to gain from peach and order, and so much to lose from the continuation of this unjust and unnecessary war, that no one can be wrong in urging the government to reconsider its resolution to prosecute this war to the bitter end. the duty of every citizen to make his wishes known, and to oblige the government to listen to them, for the evil results will fall upon all alike.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 3. - Senate. - Barão do Ladacio said that his vote in favor of the hill approving the acts of Marshal Florano Peixoto and his agents was restrictive, embracing only the measures accepted by the Senate committees that reported thereon. Senator Virgilio Damasio opposed the amnesty bill, whose odious discriminations render it. h said, entirely inoperative. He called on the govwhich squanders the people's money, causes use-less bloodshed and can never he conducted to a successful issue. He offered several amendments to the bill. - Chamber of Deputies. - Deputy Victorino Monteiro defended himself from the charges made against him and attacked the Jornal do Com He said that his S. Paulo plantation had cost not 650,000\$, but only 42,000\$, and that he had left money for purchasing it before going on his mission to Montevideo. Deputy Moreira da Silva's amendment for prosecuting the authors of election frauds in Alagons was adopted. Deputy Serzedello, in discussing a bill making a special appropriation for the navy department, alluded to the occurrences at Amapá. He did not oppose the appropriation, but said that Congress should he very cautious in authorizing new expenses, since the country is on the brink of hankupley. Deputy Leovigildo Filgneiras spoke on Deputy Zama's motion on political affidrs in Baltia. The situation in Bahia, he said, is just like that in Rio smatton in Bahia, he said, is just like that in Rio Grande do Sul, with the difference that, while the Rio Grandenses have taken up arms to defend their rights, the people of Bahia, are; for the present, endeavoring to obtain theirs by neaceful means. Let not the government, he exclaimed, daily until it is no louger possible to avert the struggle, which (interrupted Deputy Zama) is sure to come.

JUNE 4. - Semite, - The Senate met in secret ses. which lasted three hours, the time being consurred in discussing the appointment of Dr. Lu Mendouga to the Supreme Court, which was finally confirmed, -- Chamber of Deputies-Deputy Lamounier Goilofreda moved to inquire what steps than gavernment has laken to improve the service of the Central railway. Even the extress trains has the Central milway. Even the express trains, he said, are always behind time. If the government cannot find a capable director for the road, then it will do well, he thinks, to lease or sell it. He was oblig-ed to conless, he declared, that every branch of the public service has deteriorated since the proclama tion of the republic. Deputy Anisio de Abren spoke on the subject of the questions that have arisen between the general government and the and on that of the trial of the governor of the state, Deputy Zama, apropos to the attack on the office or the Diarie of Spains, and that the state of the Diarie of a Bahie, said that the state of Bahie is relapsing into barbatiam. Deputy Tosta said that his party condemned all attacks on the press. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill extending for 2 years the tem fixed for the completion of the line between Santa Eduardo and Cachoeira de Itanemerim, belonging to the Leopoldina railway, and the deficiency appropriation of 4,516,323\$080 for the navy department. Deputy Coelho Cintra spoke against the hill exempting Coelio Contra spoke against the bill exempting from competitive examination the postoffice enplayés appointed up to November 21st, 1894. The
bill was defended by Deputy Medeiros e Albunanerque. Deputy Carlos Jorge opposed the bill
maintaining the rank of midshipman with which the
government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had brewetted paval cadets who refrained from joining the government of manufacture of the policy of the vetted naval cadels who refrained from joining the revolutionists. He moved to refer the hill to the committee on legislation. Deputy José Carlos in defending the hill said it was mortifying to him to allude to the persecutions which those 15 cadets had suffered. He attacked the minister of the navy, whose secretary, he said, is a monarchist and had been detected by the speaker in the act of sending correspondence to Saldanba da Gama. He asked Deputy Glycerio whether he approves of the neutrality of the present minister of the navy during the naval revolution. The latter said that he did not think that Admiral Elisiario had been neutral.

JUNE 5 .- Senate .- Senator Pinheiro Machado denied that he or the forces under his command denied that he or the forces under his command had stolen cattle or that they had received pay from the government. Senatar Gonglevs Chaves answered the speech of Senator Virgilio Damasia on the annuesty hill. Senator Quintino Becayuva opposed the bill. In his opinion annuesty only serves to encourage revolutionists. — Chamber of Drputies. — Deputy Serzedello defended the minister of the new and his security. Cap. Govern Explains.—Deputy ocreated the multi-ter of the may and his secretary, Capt. Garcez Pallia, against whom Deputy José Catlos repeated his charges. The Chamber voted the army hill in second discussion. The bills on naval cadets and postaffice emplayés were voted in first discassion. Deputy Paulius Junior defended the protocol of 1856 on the boundary with French Guyana. He contended that in that protocol the rests of Brazil were thoroughly protected.

JUNE 6 .- Senate. - The Senate rejected a motion of Senator Pires Ferreira for the appointment of a committee to examine the accounts or the army under his command on the march from Hararé to Curityha. Senator Campos Salles replied to Sena-tar Quintino Bocayava's speech on the annuesty hill. Senator Coelho Rodrignes said that anconditional amnesty should be granted, since no one had a right to refuse indulgence to errors of which all were guilty. The plots and revolutions that have followed the establishment of the republic are, in his opinion, the natural consequence of the means by which the change in the form of government was effected. He reviewed the Rio Grand question and declared that he knows of no hisance of a more justifiable revolution than that of Rin Grande do Sul. Senator Pinheiro Machado opposed the bill. — Chamber of Deputies. — The Chamber voted in second discussion the hill making a deficiency appropriation of 3,341,816\$713 for the payment of guaranteed interest to raily the payment of guaranteed interest to ranways in the year 1894, and the army hill in third discus-sion. Deputies Paula Ramos and Luiz Domingues sion. Deputies raus cames and Latz Domingnes discussed the bill for the payment of solary to Dr. Candido Vieira Chaves, whose appointment as district judge in Santa Catharina had been annulled by the present government of the state. Dep-uties Vergne de Abrea, Thomaz Cavalcanti and Fileto Pires discussed the bill for the organisation of the federal army. Deputy Frederico Borges and Ovidio Abrantes discussed the bill on naval cadets. Depaty Nilo Peçanha wished to know why the government has not made use of the appropriation ol 1,000,000\$000 for impraving the port of S. João da Barra. Deputy Eduardo Ramos called attention to the fact that the committee on the constitution and a joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies are simultaneously working on the hill for regulating the execution of Δrt . 6 of the constitution. The chair observed that in this there was

no impropriety, since the report of the committee on the constitution after being presented may be referred by a vote of the house to the joint committee. Deputy José Carlos referred to an item in the Jornal da Commercio in regard to the order sent to Europe by the director of the Central rail-way for printing material. He does not, he stated, consister it economical to have printing offices at the enslow-house, mint and Central railway sta tion when all the work can be done at the nation al printing office. Deputy Lins e Vasconcellos said that he considered an attack on political lib. erly the circular of the director of the Central Railway reprimainling the employes of that road who had recommended a candidate for the Senate. Deputy Neiva supported the claim of sundry public employes to an increase in their salaries. Deputy Serzedello presented a petition from impor-ters memorializing congress on the subject of the collection of duties on alcoholic heverages. Deputy Luiz Adolpha introduced a bill on porl improvements at Rio de Janeiro. JUNE 7. - Senate . - Senator Gomes de Castro

moved in ask for information as to the number of persons who were pressed into the service in Maanhao and sent to the south on the transport Mark, and as to the amount of pay received by the commanders of the press gangs. Senator Aquilino do Amaial spoke in favor of annesty and Senator Vicente Machado against it. The latter defended the government of Dr. Julio de Castilhos, -Chamder of Deputies. Deputy Torquato Moreira moved to instruct the committee on the constitution to report on the interpretation of the law by which Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves was restored to netive service in the navy. Deputy Victorino Monteiro asked that the shorthand notes of the speech he made on June 3d should be produced in order that it might be seen that the speech contains nothing offensive to the republic of Urnguay. The chair remarked that it was unnecessary to produce the shorthand notes, since every one who heard the speech was aware that it contained nothing offenspeech was aware that it contained nothing once-sive to that republic. Deputy Augusto Monte-negro, in reply to the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Nilo Peçanha, said that it was not abligatory on the government to make use of authorisations to spend money, but that he would nevertheless remark, as a matter of fact, that the minister of industry had ordered two dreilges the port of S. João da Barra. Deputy Erico Coelho offered a resolution declaring that bills reported by joint committees are not exempt from the usual formalities demanded by the rules, including examination by the respective standing committees.

The bill for paying the salary of Judge Candido Vicina Chaves was voted in first discussion. The bill on the organisation of the army was referred to the committee on the constitution. The vote on the bill exempting certain postulice employers from competitive examination was a tie and the matter was consequently postponed. The bill on brevetted midshipmen was possed in 2nd discussion with an amendment maintaining the rank of lirevetted officers of the army. The bill on the rear ganisation of the immigration service was discussed by Deputies Paula Ramns, Serzedello and Cue-lho Cutra. Deputy Serzedello availed himself of the opportunity to describe the state of the treasury and to show the absolute necessity for retrench-

JUNE 8. - Senate, -- In secret session the Squate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Porciumenta as minister to Uruguay. Senator Vicente Machada moved to ask for a list of public employés who had been dismissed as traitors to the republic and for the documents on which dismissals for this cause were grounded, and also for a list of the employes who had been restored to their places or had received new appointments under the govern-ment. The amnesty bill was rejected by a vete of 26 to 25. Senator Julio Frota opposed the bill reg-ulating the manner of proving the death of officers of the army and vavy. This bill, he said, encourages officers to he revolutionists. What makes them revolutionists, said Senator João Neiva, is injust treatment, which forces them to take up arms to defend their rights. It is to the people, arms to defend their rights. It is to the people, replied Senator Vicente Machado, that the right of revolution helongs. Was it the people, or the army, asked Senatur João Neiva, that made the revolution of the 15th of November? He then referred to the difficulty of proving the death of those who had been claudestinely shot. Murdered you mean, said Barão do Ladario. Legally homicided, suggested Senator Oiticica. I don't go so far as to say that, replied Scnator João Neiva. far as to say that, replied Senator João Neiva. But I do, exclaimed Senator Christiano Ottoni; and I think that it is impossible to protect too vehemently against such atrocities. The kill was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Pinheiro Machado moved to refer to the committee on legislation the hill for establishing a custom house at Santa Anna do Livramento. In view of the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, he said, the measure is at present

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At the Santa Casa da Misericcorba, in S. Paulo, there were received last year 3,080 patients, of whom 632 died.

-It is stated that some plays ago a priest was arrested in Nielberry for having ullimed in his serious to events that occurred in that city during the naval revolution.

—In the state senate of Minas Geraes a bill has been introduced for establishing six colonies, the first three of which will be near Campania, Bonso Alegre and Lavras.

On the 21st all, the municipal chamber of Passos, Minas Geraes, unanumously passed a termition to memorialise the government in favor of peace in Rio Grande do Sub.

peace in Rio Grande do Salv.

—In the city of S. Paulo there were 4,817 deaths in 1804, against 4,610 m 1893. This shows a death-rate last year of 37 per thousand, assuming the population to he 130,000.

—In the state chamber of departies of Minas Geraes there not 17 Inwests, 10 physicians, 4 priests, 3 planters, 3 teachers, 2 merchants, 1 engineer, 1 march 19 journalist and 1 capitalist.

—In S. Paulo on the 5th inst. Mannel da Costa Faro, in experimenting with a rocket, set fire to the pyrotechnic establishment at No. 15 Rua dia Biaz. The building and one adjoining it were completely destroyed. Faro was seized with congestion of the brain.

—Cal. Vallatio has taken another store in the congestion of the brain.

gestion of the fram.

—Cal. Vallatão has taken another step in the execution of his dictatorial policy in Sergipe by the issue of a decree empowering himself to retire life-term public employés when he considers them morally incapacitated from continuing to hold office. Among the causes of moral incapacity under this decree is the display of contempt for the government, which is probably felt by every one in the state except the colonel's immediate adherents and perhaps even by some of these.

—Some time one the mutificial standard is deadnered.

on the state except the control of these.

—Some line aga the municipal chamber of Onro Preto, at the instance of Dr. Campus the Park voted an ordinance in regard to adulte stell wires. Some of the method as of Onro Preto memorialised the municipal chamber on the subject and the ordinance was regulated on the 5th inst. On that day a demonstration was made in honor of Dr. Dinato da Poissea, who had heen very active in promoting the repeal of the ordinance. On the 7th a number of students made a counter demonstration in honor of Dr. Campus de Paz. There resulted a fight, in which finears were used, one citizen being killed, two being mortally wounded and many others receiving less serious riprices.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

On the 2nd inst, the first match of the season—though not he first on the season's programme—was played in Santas between elevens representing the "Bankers, Brokers and Telegraphs," and the "Coffee and Shipping Houses." The match was in every respect a successful and enjayable opening of the season. The May programme of matches was not realized, it should be explained, because so many members of the Club had been friing away from Santos though the fever season and had not returned.

The scores of the 2nd inst, were as follows:—

Everse. Better season.

the artes of the Add that, were 34 follows ;-	_
BANKS, BROKERS AND TELEGRAPHS.	
A. I., Tweedie, h. Elworthy	ť
P. W. Crewe, c. Paterson, h. Richards. 1	7
J. A. Cross, thin but.	4
F. Gepp, b. Richards.	I
	9
Alay Kashwan I. III and	1
Alex. Kealman, h. Elworthy	6
A. Sell, h. Benny.	3
	5
- Collourne, ant out	
Extras	S
90	_
Tatal 13	3
Coffee and Shipping Houses,	
E. Cooper, c. Tweedic, h. Gepp	0
- Benay, b. Genn.	5
	3
A. Kichards, c. Iweedle b Gano	
	3
J. W. Elworthy, L. Fussell	
1. Clussiand, C. William, h. Enceall	
rraser, nor our	
Co Darboza, it Kealman	
A. L. Patersoll, rim out	
Extras 10	
	_
Total 10	7
CKICKET AT SANTOS.	
The following cricket match was played	

Samos on the 9th inst., the score being as belows: SECRETARY'S ELEVEN.
O. 11. Wilmet, h. Fussell.
J. Crossland, h.
J. W. Elworthy, c. and h. Suck.

To ve. Pawormy, c. and a. Stock	1
J. A. Cross, h. Stork	44
E. A. Barliam, h. Stock.	2
- Kraushaar, le Benoy	ō
A. Sell, c. George, b. Stock.	
P. W. Crewe, c. Gepp, h. Tweedie	3
11. Paterson, not ont.	6
I Francis b F' -11	0
J. Fraser, h. F. sell.	- 1
H. Barber, did not but	
Extras	13
Total	10
TREASURER'S ELEVEN.	,
J. Collourne, h. Barham	
George Barboza, c. anil h. Barbam.	. 5 1
A. Richards, b. Bather	6
F. H. Geith, C. Elwarthy, h. Barham	4
C. L. Stock, b. Barber	
A. I. Tweedie, h. Elworthy	3
J. II. Fassell, b. Barber	21
P. N. Benoy, b. Elworthy.	11
E. Cooper, b.	0
B Camball and and	0
R. Sanilall, not out	0
Extras	
-	
Total	49
	Τ,

KIO GRANDE DO SUL

On the 6th just, the 16th battalion of infantive composed of 27 officers and 30S enlisted men, on the steamer Happenga for Rio Grande do Sul.

A telegram from Kin Grande to the war depart-ment states that, not counting this hattailon, the whole force belonging to the state and general

government is now 22,000 men.

A Montevideo telegram says that a hody of revo-Intionists under Libindo surprised and routed at Passo de Im a squado n of Casulhistas commanded by Capt. Manoel Riberro, who last 15 men, 40 horses, 14 carbines, 9 swords, 6 lances and a quantity of ammunition,

It is stated that Dr. Francisco Tavares, who left some days ago for Montevideo, was requested by the government to confer with his brother. Gen by the government to enter with incurrence; cent. Travates, in legal to the best means of pacifying the state of Kio Grands. This is evidently merely a conjecture, which is probably unfounded, since Gen, Tavares' views on the subject are already well known,

A letter of the 23rd ult, from Triumpho, which is a little place about 12 leagues from Purto Abegre, gives an account of the murder of João Vugdio da Silva Rocha, who with one of his servants was killed by the Castilhistas. The victim was a non-combatant whose only crime, it seems, was that of being a friend of Conneillor Silveirs Mattins. The writer advises the friend to whom the letter is addressed, not to think of returning to Trimpho, a here no one's life is safe.

was reported last week that between Cavera and Sepultura there had been an important en-gagement between the Castellistas moder Hyppolito and Carlos Telles and the revolutionists muler Carlos Telles and the revolutionists under Saldanha ila Gama and that, when the latter Saraina and chair, when the fatter's ammunition was nearly exhausted, Apparicia Saraina arrived in time to turn the scale against the Castilhistus, who were completely ronted. A Haras telegram, however, has since stated that there have recently been no important engagements in Rio Grande, but merely a few skirmishes.

According to telegrams of yesterday's date, a portion of Apparicio's force had joined Saldanha da Gama, and a bloody encounter had occurred at Campus Altos between that force and the Castillustas under Feliciano Santos, It is asserted that Col. Telles is in Bage and that Menna Barreto is on his way there. Gen, Hippolyto and the Livramento garrison are quiet and Col. João Francisco who marched against the federalists under Maneco Machallo, had returned without having accomplished anything. A Montevideo journal states that the "Victorino Monteiro" hattalian which left Uruguayana for Bijenhy, had been attacked and deleated near Rio Inhandulty, leaving 22 men dead on the field. A fight is reported at the Germania cultury in the centre of the state, and the population of Quarahim, on the frontier, was much alarmed by the approach of a federalist force. The Uruguayana district has suffered least thus far during the war, but from the above it would appear that the revolutionists are now concentrating there also.

Railroad Notes

—The freight on two small hottles of patent medicine from here to Campanha, in Minas Geraes,

-In the state of Minas Geraes there are 1,811 cometres of railway in operation and 630 in construction.

-The receipts of the Central railway amounte last mouth to 3,318,416\$971 and the dishurs ments to 3,746,442\$568.

—A case of unerchandise shipped from this city to the station of Tres Corações on October 23th, 1894, reached its destination on the 27th ult.

—A S. Panlo telegram of the 4th inst. slates that the Mogyana Co. has rejected the proposal of an English syndicate for the purchase of the tailway.

—The railway connecting the fature capital of Minas with the Central railway is 143/2 kilometres long and its cost is 2,115,307\$945, or about £5,600 per kilometre.

During the month of May the chapter of acci-dents on the Central railway included. 8 persons skilled and 8 woonded. In the same month the train lines of this city killed 2 and wounded 8 persons, while the carts and carriages of the street killed 5 and wounded 12 more.

—The Oeste de Minas company has 684 kilo-metres of indiway in operation. Its receipts amounted in 1893 to 1,871,754,8365 and its uper-aling expenses to 1,496,702,8562. Since 1881 the state of Minas Geraes has spent 3,878,1885,348 un this road, on account of guaranteed interest.

this road, on account of guaranteed interest.

—A Loadon telegron if the 8th says that the negotiations for the sale of the Tarané rallway in that market have been abandoned, but that it is possible that another negotiation for the same purpose will be opened in Brussels. It is hardly probable, however, that the Belgians will accept a project which has heen rejected in Landon. The attitude of the chanviniss here, and the uncertain attitude of the davorisis here, and the uncertain attitude of the government, will make it very difficult to place any important enterprise in Europe at present.

-The director of the Central tallway has Issned an order censuring employes of that railway who signed a paper recommending Congressman Lins de Vasconcellas as a cambiate fur the Senate. He considers injustions to the service all collective polytical demonstrations of the employes of the

—A merchant at the station of Antonio Carlos on receiving his account fir 105 lags of vice that were shape to him from Rio found that he had to pay 2338000 for cariage on account of the detention of the carts which conveyed the rice to the Central rathways strian in this city, for three days and these nights, while the merchan lise was awaiting shipment. This is him the country is being benefitted by the Central railway.

—Strange as it may appear, there are members of the Sac Paulo delegation in Congress who are acrosely opposed in the new contact with the Sac Paulo reliway. They know there is no other quick and feasible solution of the transportation cross in that state, and yet they would have this contract with the English company rejected. They do not seem to inderstand that the people of that state are the principal sufferers from such ideas.

—At the office of notary Dario Cunha there was signed on the 3rd inst. a contact transfering for the sum of 12,000,000\$ to the Leopaldina Co, the assets of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro no Brazil. The Jornal do Brazil has been informed that this was done without the knowledge of the committee of creditors of the latter company. It may be abled, also, that the transaction does not imply anything in the way of cash payments.

not imply anything in the way of cash payments.

—A London telegram of the 8th inst. says that the general meeting of the S. Panlo Railway Co., held the pecceding day, hal authorised the directors to celebrate a new contract with the Brazilian government. This is a formal acceptance of the provisions agreed upon between the government and the company is representative some time ago, and will enable the company, it is to be hoped, to may solve the transportation difficulties which have so long burchend the state of \$550 Panlo.

have so long hurchend the state of São Panho.

"The director of the Central railway in his repunt to the minister of industry asks for a special appropriation of 14,000,000%, as we slated last week. This sum, we are informed; is equivalent to several years' not income of the road, which, while never a model of good management, at one time at least served the public fairly well and was majoritant source of revenue to the government, int has now become an obstacle to trade and a burden on the treasnry.

On the numbing for the nearest same of Constitution.

In the wuking for the year a loss of £12,484 was shown in the accounts at the Southern Brazilian Rio Gande do Sul Railway Company. This companes with losses of £10,05 and £1,682 in 1893 and 1892, and is said to be due to the continued unsettled candition of the state of Rio Gande do Sul and the consequent loss of tablic. The guaranteed interest has been paid by the government with the nsmal regularity. After payment of dehenture interest the available balance remaining upon divident and interest accounts is £54, 140, out of which the directors recommend a further dividend for the second half of the year 1894 at the rate of 6 per cent, per anum, or 12, per slare, making, with the interin dividend previously paid, a total distribution for the year of 5 per cent, and leaving a balance of £16,140 to be carried forward. — Transport, May 10.

THE S. PAULO RAILIVAY.

In their report on the new concession granted by the Brazilian government for a duplicate line between Santos and Jundiahy, the directors say:

The general effect of the decree is that the pre-

sent line from Santos to Jundialry is to be don bled; that the stations on the line are to be extended and improved; that Santos is excluded from the privileged zone; that the cost of the new work privileged zone; that the cost of the new work to be now done, and that of the improvements which have been made since January 1, 1892, as also the cost of all improvements in the future, are to be added to the authorised capital of the company; that if the present tariffs do not yield the minimum dividend of 7 per cent, on the authorised capital provided for by the original and new concessions, the necessary modifications in the tariff, shall be made, and that the time when the government may purchase the company's line is delayed for thirty years—namely, to 1927. The modifications referred to in the circular of April 13 last, to which the board found it its duty to take excep-tion, are as follows: — Article 1 fixes the time for the completion of the duplicate line at four years from the date of the contract to be signed in pur-suance of the present decree, which contract will have to be made before July 2 next. Mr. Fox, the constitute engineer of the company, and Mr. Barker, the secretary, who was for a long time the resident engineer and locomotive superintendent of the company in Brazil, are of opinion that the works can be completed within that time. The directors tenred that, by the decree as published, a failure from any cause whatever to complete the line within the specified time would submit the company to too serious circumstances, and that at a time when the greater part of the new capital provided would have been already spent. The directors, from subsequent telegrams, are convinc-ed that this had never been the wish or intention of the government, and they believe that the representations they those already made will result in a satisfactory explanation and emendation of this acticle in the text of the definitive contract to be hereafter signed. Article 2 provides that the line

up the serre, which is at present a system of inclines, shall be by preference made of the ordinary system; that is, a lacomotive line, "with power, however to employ any special system of traction which experience and the public interest may cann sel for great capacity of transport, in case of impos sibility, recognised by the government, of a toute economically constructible by the ordinary system, the company being authorised to make the necessary surveys and studies for this purpose." The hoard has lately received advices from Mr. J. C. Maleley, its resident engineer, to the effect that the flying survey of the proposed route over the terra is already about one-third completed, and that as what were considered the critical points have already been passed, the rest of the ground, so far as can be judged from its appearance, is not likely to present any serious difficulty. So far as this goes, it is satisfactory; but the cost of this locomotive line must be serious, and may be impos-sible within such limits of cost as the company could afford. The load does not think that in this uncertainty the elecision as to the nature of the line which the company is to hind itself to make up the serra should be left entirely to the discretion of the government. They have therefore made representations upon this subject also to the government, and they have reason to believe that in this case also the definitive contract to he signed will be framed in such a manner as will relieve the company from the very heavy responsibility impos-ed by the words of Article 2 as it stands.

LOCAL NOTES

-The President has been slightly ill thirling the past week, but is now quite recovered.

-Last month the Botanical Garden was vis by 2,763 men, 1,938 ladies and 1,170 children

-The appointment of Dr. Porcinnenta as min ister at Montevideo was dated the 6th inst.

—The civilian employes of the Escola Superior de Guerra have asked Congress to increase their pay.

Last Thursday, on Flamengo heach, a young ly was saved from drowning by Mr. Albert

-Minister Thompson visited the Portugue minister, Conneillor Thomaz Ribeiro, on the

—On the 8th inst. by 6 votes to 3 the Supreme Court granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr. Manoel Marlins Torres.

—Conneillor Andrade Figneira denies that he is a candidate for the Sonate, or that he intends to establish a junnal in favor of monarchy.

—The Gazeta de Noticias says it is possible that inister Rodrigues Alves may go to Europe for s health, which has been somewhat impaired Ministe lately

—It has been reported that Minister Gonçalves Ferreira would be a candilate for the governor-ship of Pernambuco, but the Gazeta of the 6th says the report is not true.

—It is said that Sr. Mayrink had a fall from his horse at Caxambi on the 5th and broke an arm. This has led him to resign the chairmanship of one of the committees in the Chamber.

—Dr. Arthur Vicira Peixoto, ex-future congress-man for Alagons and employé of the federal trea-sury, has obtained from the government a two months' extension of his leave of absence.

-A telegram to the minister of war says the government forces in Rio Grande num 22,000 mcn. This is an important change for the number reported to Congress the other day.

—Colonel Fonseca e Silva, who belongs to ex-Governor Portella's party and was a memler of the former congress, has been appointed chief of staff of the commander of the national guard of this city.

—Quite a sensation was caused in the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th inst. by the fall of a glass from the skylight. The Castillista congressmen evidently thought that they were about to fall into the hands of Saldanha and Apparicio.

—In discussing the amesty bill in the Senate on the 5th inst., Senator Quintino Bocayava stated that the measure would not pass the Chamber of Deputies, This may be considered an order for his followers to oppose the bill.

—In addition to the senatorial candidates to whom we referred in our last number, the names of the following are mentioned; Dr. Henrique de Carvalho, ex-Senator Amaro Cavacanti, Dr. Furquim Werneck and Dr. Barata Ribeiro.

—The 16th hattaliun of infantry left for Rio Grande on the 6th inst. There are some who think that it would have been better to have retrined the hattaliun here, seming south one of the hat-talious which have been stationed here for so long a time.

—Although "official telegrams" have been defeating and crushing the Cuban rebels at all points, Spain continues to send ships, troops and munitions to that unhappy island. If this thing goes on, we shall soon be compelled to doubt the accuracy of the official telegram.

—The official sanitary statistics for the first helf of May eive 753 deaths, 673 hirths and 100 marriages. The deaths show a slight increase munt he preceding firtinght. The deaths from yellow fever numbered 70 (n small increase), cholera 28, small-pox 122, beri-heri 11, typhoid lever 7, camsumption 104.

—A smoking concert will be given at the Laran-neiras Club to morrow evening, and it is sure to be a success. The Club is emitted to the hearitest-commendations for its efforts to provide such en-tertaluments for its members. We are under many oilligations to the secretary for his courtenns invitation to the editor.

The party in favor of squandering the public muney has soured a victory in the Chambler of Deputies, which passed the army littl almost without definet. It remains to be seen whether the Senate also thinks that an impover-i-hed nation on the verge of lankingtey can afford a larger army than that of the United States.

—In one of his speeches Smatter Pinheiro Machado stated that the revolution in Rio Grande has here aminhilated. It a later speech he declared that on account of the revolution in Rio Grande his impracticable to establish a custom-hunse at Sauta Anna do Livramento. Evidently the senator is nod an axe, as his name implies, but a two-edged sword that cuts both ways.

—We are indelted to Messrs, Laenment & Co. for a capy of their well-known local directory, the Almanak Laenmert, which comes to us in the usual style and slightly increased in size. The Almanak is so well-known and is so indispensable to the Instiness commanity, that no description and commendation are required. The publishers will accept our sincere thanks for the volume sent to this office.

—We have licen favored with the prospectus of a new periodical, which is to be issued here in July under the title of Gascia Commercial Elimanicaria, it is to be edited by Sr. João de Pino Machado, and is to be delteid by Sr. João de Pino Machado, and is to be delteid by the cuntry, its motto heing "Peace, Liberty and Labor." The aim of the Gascia is a worthy one, and we wish it all success,

In reply to his petition for information the minister of foreign affairs has informed Dennity Victorino Monteira through the Chamber of Depictures that the authorization for the Brazilian minister in Montevide to draw 100,000 to my the Uruguayan government, was taled March 26, 1894, but that this authorization was not used by soul minister. Why? The indemnity remained unpaid for months, until further reclamations were made, Does this reply tell the whole truth?

—Gen. Frota professes to think that it is necessary to retrain scupulously from doing anything that will encourage revolutionary insainets in military officers. And yet, on the 17th of June, 1892, the general did not hesitate to give those instincts the strongest kind of encouragement (which is that of example) by marching through the streets of Porto Alegre with a gun on his shoulder for the purpose of deposing the governor of the state of Kio Grande, who was the officer of the highest rank in the Brazilian army.

—Two prominent physicians of this capital laws—

rank in the Brazilian army,

—Two prominent physicians of this capital have been invited to go in Divisa to further examine Marshal Floriano Peixota, who is still under medical treatment. One of them says the ex-Dictator is still suffering from the disease of the liver which has so long affected him, but that there are no new complications. He is still very weak and will return to Cambunquira for further teatment. The only change recommended by the physicians was one in regard to his diet, they recommending more nourishing fond than that which he has been permitted to take for some time past. He is still a very sick man and his recovery seconsidered very doubtful.

—Onidhunges say that the plan of Marshal Flor—

is considered very doubtful.

—Onlidunces any that the plan of Marshal Fluriano Peixoto's friends in presenting him as a candidate for the Senate is as follows: 1st, to elect him to the Senate; 2nd, to lorce the present vice-president of the Senate to resign; 3rd, to elect Floriano vice-president of the Senate; 4th, to force the President and Vice-President of the republic to resign and thus put Floriano at the head of the government. They add that Congressman Glycerios lending his assistance to Floriano's election, not with a view to permitting the plan to pass through all the proposed stages, but for the purpose of making himself absointely necessary to the present government as the only man in Brazil able to prevent the plan from being executed, if Florianoonce gets into the Senate.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

Since our last report, the Hon. Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital has received the following annual subscription;

W. J. Jessop..... 50\$000

W. J. Jessop. 505000

—A meeting of the trustees of the Strangers' Hospital Association will be held to morrow (12th) at No. 8 Run da Candelaria, at 2 p.m., to consider a preject for the erection of an isolated fever ward, as required by the health authorities. It is proposed to erect a light wooden structure for this purpose, and to provide it with all the facilities for treatment which have been found necessary. The expense will be moderate, and it is hoped that the friends of the Hospital will see that it shall not suffer for lack of means to carry out so necessary an improvement. an improvement.

BIRTII,

On June 8th, at São Paulo, the wife of William Ellis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCROBERT.—INGRAM.—At the civil registry, on the 10th inst., and at Christ Church, Rio de James Doble, Williams, second surviving son of the late Rev. William McRobert, Leochel, Cushnie, Aberdeenstire, to Annie Cattlerstra, second daughter of the late John Ingram, Edinburgh.

DEATH

WILLIAMS,—At Petropolis, on the 9th inst., of cangestion of the brain, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of this city, aged 59 years.

Business Notes

The state government of Ceată has rescinded the contract with the Banco Remnnerator for water-works, deaninge, central factories and other improvements. In all probability the state expected the hank to do something toward executing the provisions of the contract.

—The Lamport and Holt steamer Workmand arrived here from Liverpaol on the 6th, making the voyage in 18 days. The Workmand has been thoroughly overhanded and will now resume ther place on the line between Brazil and New York. This steamer is a favourite with passengers and will be heattly welcomed tack by those who travel on this line.

—Subject to final andit the directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Luncited, have decided, after placing 8,000% to the reserve fund, and 5,000% to the debenture redemption fund, to recommend at the forthcoming meeting of stareholders the payment of 6s per share, tree of income tax, making, with the laterin distribution, 3 per cent for the twelve months ended December 31, 1894. This will give 6s to the ordinary, 4s 6d to the meferred ordinary share-holders.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The war department estimates its expenditures for 1896 at 65,232,675\$926. —The taxes paid to the government by the Bakia lottery amounted last month to 82,800\$.

The late epidemic cost the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro over 400,000\$.

-The governor of Pernamhaco estimates the expenditure of the state for 1896 at 8,031,615\$678.

The May receipts of the Desterro, Santa Calharina, custom-house amounted to 138,206\$608.

On the 6th inst. the governor of São Paulo solicited a special credit of 2,875,638\$020 for sanitary expenses.

tary expenses.

—In May the receipts of the Ceará custom-house were 409,158\$607, against 323,847\$140 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—At the end of April there was a surplus of 2,733,453\$231 in the Amazonas state treasury, the fruit of heavy export taxes on forest products.

—The Maranhão budget estimates for 1896 fix the revenue receipts of the state treasury at 1,602,264\$730, and the expenditures at 1,677,299\$500.

—During the year 1804 the state

During the year 1894 the state treasury collec-torias of Centa received an aggregate of 2,226, -65\$\$33, from which it may be interred that local taxalion is far from light in that state.

taxanion is in from igni in classific.

—A telegram from Pará slates that the May customs receipts at that port, not including the export duties belonging to lie state, amounted to 1,378,4078130, against 1,667,5118038 in the same amouth of last year.

—The minister of war in his report says that he does not think that the expenditures of the war department for 1894 will exceed, when all accounts area settled, the sum of 92,759,815\$577, amount of the regular and special appropriations made for the very.

A London telegram of the 10th list, states that the S. Paulo and Rio Granule rollway compuny has issued a debenfure loan (presumably in Paris) of 25,000,000 francs, issue price 405 francs, interest 5 per cent. It would be interesting to know what security is offered.

MNOW what security is offered.

—A London telegram of the 8th inst. says that a report is current to the effect that a load of 35,000,000 francs is being negotiated in Paris for a 850 Paulo tailway. Prohably this is the reason why a certain tailway company was unwilling recently to accept an offer for the purchase of their property.

The Associação Commercial of S. Paulo by the property.

mer property.

"The Associação Commercial of S. Paulo has applied to the state legislature for a loan of 1,000,000\$ for erecling an exchange loudiding. According to the plan of the Associação this loan will be made in state bonds heaving 6% interest, which it will convert into cash. The loan will be secured by a mortgage on the building.

"In May the customs received at 12 to Constitution of the secured by a mortgage on the building.

secured by a mortgage on the building.

—In May the customs receipts at Rio Grande do Sul amounted to 746,8048771 against 347,0948-454 in the corresponding month of hast year. At Porto Alegre in the same month they amounted to 1,440,0458457 in 1805 against 697,3418662 in 1894. For the first five months of the year they show at the latter port an increase of 2,712,4198-399 over the receipts for the corresponding months of last year.

of last year.

—It is stated that the President will send a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of \$5.23,147\$682 for the payment of that sum to the siate of S. Paulo, for which it had hene collected at government revenue stations. Why, then, should a message and act of Congress be necessary? It is like the ideas prevalent among certain pudite officials on the Centrol railway that the moneys received for other lines on mutual traffic account are part of their own receipts and can be paid over only through the same channels and formalities as ordinary dishursements.

—The enormous withdrawals of Furgueen capitals.

pand twe only and the continues as ordinary dishursements.

—The enormous withdrawals of European capital from the United States that must have taken place in the last twelve months are apparent from the figures of the merchandise movement which were published yesterday. From the returns for the ten months to the end of April the exports of merchandises amounted to \$676,920,337, while the simports in the same period were only \$392,560,654, thus leaving a trade halance in favor of the United States of about \$374,000,000. Vet, in order to settle the country's liabilities, \$94,414,471 in gold ladd to be shipped—which is conclusive proof of the want of confidence that prevailed in 1894.—Financial News. This is another proof of the absurdity of the old "balance of trade" theory. In this case the imports were less than half the exports, and yet the balance of payments was sargely against the United States.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Yanerro, June 10th, (815.
	Par value of the Brazilian milieis (1\$000), gold. 17 it.
ı	ita da ilo ilo in U, E
	roin at \$4 86,65 per &r sig 54 75 cis
ı	the \$1,00 (U. S. coin I Branding gold 1\$327
	do of £1 sig. in Brazilian gulil 8 890
	Pi-strea.
	tlank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 9 5166 d
	Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) #\$99
	ito ilo do (paper),, 346 rs. gold
	do do do do in U.S.
	coin at \$4 80 per &1 stg 18,62 14 €
	Value at \$1, on 1\$4 80 ger &1, stg., in Brazi-
	lian entrency (paget) 58370
	Value of & sterling 11 11 25 7772

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

There were no bregetant changes in the market, and the persistent demant for continercial steining made exporters fina atoly, even with the two Bazilian beauss and the Brasilianische Bank drarving at the same rate. The posted nutes were 9\% at the English banks, which were drawing at 9 316 and 9 713a, 9 316 at the Brasilianische Bank, which del braines as 19\%, and this bask was also official at the Brace Nacional. There was a fair business doing, and a good theat for commercial steining came out at 9\%, rivich rate was not easy at the close: the extincte leint 9\% -9\% for bank and 9\% -9\% for other steiling. The very large shipments of color were expected to produce some effect or rates, for there was a saypticion that does some effect out rates, for there was a suspicion that exporters had held something back, but husiness tor future months was reported at compactively light rates, and this may have fitted shed cover to the banks. Soreteigns were quoted on the street at 26\$185; there were neither buyers or sellers at the Bolsa.

June 5. -The market was well sustained during the day June 5.—The market was well sustained during the day and it was not easy to pass commercial sterling at 9½, tchich was, however, the diet of value held by expenses, and comething was flower at this rate in the morning. The same tates were posted, viz.: 9½ at the Ruglish hanks, 9 316 at the Brasilianische and 9½ at the Nacional, lhe latter rate being obtainable somewhere all lasy. The e was very little movement, and the extreme rates reported were \$24-9½ for bank and 9½-9932 for other bills, with business at 9 716 for Esptember, and just before the close three east names that 9 912 for the property of the east names that 9 912 for the property of the east names that 9 192 for the best done in back sterline ness at 9 710 for September, and Just befare the close the c as a numer that 9 332 had been done in bask sterling direct, while there was certaintly money at this rate, and in some of the foreign Lunks. Sovereigns closed at the Bolar with sellers at 364400, no buyers; on the street at\$200 was quoted.

205300 mrs quoted.

Inne 6.—The foreign hanks all posted at 9310 and the
Brasilianselse Blank shew at 9932; the Banco Nacional
was officially at 9½, and brawing at 9432, up to the affecneon, when bank bills were officed at 9316, but for
definery at sellers' option, and the Banco da Republica was delivery at sellers' option, and the Banco that Republica was also reported to have hone something as 9 gips, but trees not a willing seller at this rate. There was a resy fair more ment expected, and some connocirial seeling came out, that was supposed to have been purchased at lower rates, the extenses reputed being 9 gif6-99 gip 7 hank and My—at which hanieses was done early in theirly—10 9 yif6 for other stelling, with 9 gif6 also reported for July and 9 yif6 again for September. Sweetiges closed at the Bols with sellers at 76 gioc, no buyers; on the attent 26 gioc was noted. was quoted.

and senests in vortion in univers; on the sheet 26% too was quoted.

June 7.—The thry was in univerlic contrast with those preceding, and three fluctuated sharply. The market opened resp from with 9/4 posted at the foreign hanks and 9/4/6 at the Nacional, and in the morning the latter advanced to 9/4. The Brasilianische and London and Riere Plate bunks pesting 9/5/6, and tales advanced sensity until the foreign banks drew at 9/4 and the Nacional at 9/4/6, and offer administration of commercial stelling come out at 9/4/6-9/4, and, after this was cleared 4ff, alout 2 of clock rates declined, and the London and Bradilian Bank took durin its table, the market closing with the Nacional drawing unall smins at 9/4, and 9/4 pile the hast at the other banks, with money at 9/4 for commercial stelling. These was a lair amount of business lone at the extremes of 9/4-9/7/16 to bank and 9/4-9/4/6 rother stelling, and 9/5-9/5/2 were mentioned for September delivery. These were no bids for sovereigns at the Bolsa; on the street 25/49/4 was quoted.

outs to sovereigns at the total; ou life street 438943 was quoted.

June 8. — The market was less excited than yesterliny, but there was a fair amount of bissness doing, without any market fluctuations in rates. The English banks opened at 9 ½, and tild lessiness as high as 9 x132; the Brasilianische and Nacional posted 9 316, the latter and the lbanco its Republica drawing, with some conditions, a 936 but at this rate there was always money far rendy steelling, and during a flat moment husicess was done for July at 93½, and 916 was reported generally, with the same contilions. The business declared comprised bank sterling at the extremes of 9 516 — 9 ½, and in other paper at 934 — 9 7116 for teady bills, and 9 3/4 — 9 ½ for July. The market closed quiet with the Brazilian banks still tharming at 9 3/4 and the others at 9 5116, and with money for ready commercial and other steding at 9 3/4. There was nothing reported in sovereigns cit the street, and at the Bolsa there were silets at 168200; no huyers.

June 16. — There were no changes made in the posted

cit ine street, and at the bolst there were siles at 16320, no huyers.

June 16, — There were no changes made in the posted rates of $9\ \% - 9\ girf,$ and the Usanco Nacional, with the Benico da Republica, was cill drawing far market takers, and in moderatesians at $9\ \%$. During the morning $9\ \%$ was considered difficult for commercial stering, but thriving the slay a slarp demand appeared — from the Northern ports, it was said — and rates flattened, with business done at $9\ \text{tip}_3$, and even $9\ \text{gift}$ for instances to single at the extense of $9\ \% - 9\ \%$ for fauth and $9\ \text{sink}$ and $9\ \%$ for formation delivery. The market closed integrals: the Brazilian banks were still drawing, with conditions, at $9\ \%$ do and the British and Braxilian-ticked banks at $9\ \text{sink}$ for former on head office, but there was money at $9\ \text{sink}$ for former on head office, but there was money at $9\ \text{sink}$ for former on head office, but there was money at $9\ \text{sink}$ for former on head office, but there was money at $9\ \text{sink}$ for the street $9\ \text{sink}$ and $9\ \text{sink}$ for the street $9\ \text{sink}$ for commercial stering. Soverelips closed at the Bolsa with buyers at $9\ \text{sink}$ conception on the street $2\ \text{sink}$ of the sink of $2\ \text{sink}$ on the sink of $2\ \text{sink}$ on the sink of $2\ \text{sink}$ of $2\ \text{sink}$ on the sink of $2\ \text{sink}$ of

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Reserve Find	000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY,	1895.
Assets:	
Capital, un-called	6,666,665+670
Bills discounted	2,935,202 653
Bills receivable	7,760,284 240
Heart office and branches	11,963,304 280
Loans, chileglaccounts, etc.,	3,108,277 430
Securities for accounts current, etc	2,432,550 000
Smethy accounts	787,173 190
Cash	10,6112,015 950 1

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	13.333,333\$330
Deposits in account entrent, without interest	7,075,071 550
do uith interest	3,817,055 010
do fixed matmity	
Head office and branches	8,8,1,026 270
Securities for accounts current, etc	2,132,550 000
Sundry accomis	8,429,057 230
Bills payable	214,369 950
E. & O. E.	46,257,424\$210

E. & O. E.

Río de Janeiro, 3rd June, 1895.

For Landon and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

7. Mackerzis, Manager.

F. Brond, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA. LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET, 3181 MAY, 1895.

Assets!					
Capital, mecalled	4-116-1491	110			
Capital, inscalled	4, (26, 20)1	650			
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	4,241,120 2,623,78>	010			
Bills recensible	2,623,782	660			
Scinrities for loans, accounts current, etc	6,426,200	030			
Sundry accounts	8,969,851				
Cash,	9,440,308	520			
Cnsh, 9,440,308 40,571,997\$ Liabilities:					
Cashal	0 000 0006	tee-			

Liahilities:		
Capital	8,888,888	880
Deposits in account current, without interest.		
do ilo with notice		
do fixed matmity and by bills		
Securities for advances and on deposit		
Bills payable		
do deposited	925,691	500
Samley accounts	0.020,050	6un

B. R.O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1895.

Fur the British Bank of South Ameuer, Limited,

A. Almge, Manager,

P. T. Ibnd, acig, Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 3187 MAY, 1895.

ı	Asnus:				
ı	Capital, on-realized 1,500,0003	Juog			
ı	Guaranteed accounts 1,384,159	210			
ı	Heal office, branches and agencies 11, 148,90x	518			
	Bills receivable 8,825,311	5130			
	do discounted 7,247,113	611			
	ilo plerigal 789, 065	230			
	Securities pleilgeil 2,199,708	920			
	do deposited 6,645,441	020			
	Cash in current finils 16,116,923	513			
	59,186,954\$672				

Liabilities:

Without interest	9,289,152	82
Head office and branches	15,637,135	76
Deposits with fixed maturity	6,349,510	32
Securities pledged and on deposit	9,631,215	17
Sumity necounts	1,977,855	53
	59, 186, 954	667

E. & O. E. Borttger, -Krish, Directors.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

5011,000
)na,00a
900,000

BALANCE SHEET, OF THE BOLDEANCH, 31ST MAY, 1895.

Bills discounted	3,817,107	10.0
Bills receivable	5,657,677	47
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	4,643,481	
Sundry accounts	1,839,120	499
Pleilges for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	4,484,305	
Cash in current funds	9,135,311	70
	29,197,007	51
Liabilities: Declared capital of this branch	1,500,000	Food

Deposits, fixed maintily and subject to notice 5,042,155 710 Idem, without interest. Deposits, fixed maturity and antifect to rolled. 5-03+1-55 710 felon, without interest. 5-03+1-55 710 felon, without interest. 5-03-1-55 710 felon, without interest. 5-30-3, tel. 5-30-3, 29,197,007\$510

E. & O. E.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeño, 5th June, 1895. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A.De Link, Manager. Frank Webb, negl. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

	Gold 45' 89 1, Apolices, 1893				Apulices, del Sorce			
			$B_{\Pi}n$	ks.				
57	Commercio	220		30	Republic.		15)	30
300	Constructor	16		103	rbi		150	
500	do	16	500	7	d i	25	75	
1112	Nacional	222						

June 4. so deb lalina 1003 13 400 24 h n Cr. 81 Braz - 9 500

Miscellaneous, 10 S. Christ, tram 1 165 51 I 51 Loteria Nuc ... 32 5 0 100 Meli ili Briz . 31 500 250 dl ... 31

June 5.

Apolices, 58... 954

du ... 855

du (895... 936 10 h.n.Cr.Rl, Braz. (1-5%)

50 Commercial.... 213 100 Constructor ... 16 108 00 10 ... 15 500 10 Republica..... 100 108 do 161

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June 8 500\$ Guld 68' 68.... 231\frac{1}{2} for ordeli. Genul (scup) 83) ,, L'Ana 100\$ 19 535 h.n Cr. R1 Braz. - 62

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Miscelan 30 i V.P. Sapucalty. 9

MARKET REPORT.

Rin de Juneiro, 10th June, 1897.

Exports.

EXTIGUTS.

Coffee.—Reporters have built the number parity much at their disposition things the past needs, and prices have decinied nearly every tay, the quantitions showing a ful of 18000 per armba for the recels, and ulthough three tract some demand this moning, the matter is as the multi-continued the moning, the matter is a beginning to the form them, that to sell at the injust me sery fee, and it is a long time since is where had a needs of over 100,000 bags, but the Emopera purchases are apparently very moderate, and in confess that the wave curiosity as to the effect of the similar neous arrival of so considerable a quantity of coffee on the American markets. The sales thing the needs, as reported, amount to about 50,000 bags, but the paried of free shipmears has nearly expired, and the list Insiness time mask by strough, and the list Insiness time mask by strough and who have consequently purchased rather letter than the more authent spection.

Only very hisginificant samples of new coffes have so farecame in. As the quality of the approaching crop is good, the pudohibilities are that the entry recents will feech high prices for Europe, where steels are at last showing a slight decrease.

The shipments lumine the week have hear a first shipments.

ectease.

The shipments during the week have been:

80,741 bags for the United States
13,756 , Boyes
14,423 , Res Plate
349 , Res Plate
360 , Carstwise 112,527 bags.

The vessels sailed with a dree are: t do , O. 6.7.3. 25,517 8 Baltimore Amerible Hallimars 12,525 8 dd , Any 12,627 1000

	Receipt during the past week were 44,850 bags, of which unite one-half constwise and fazza destro, against 30,065 hags fat the preceding week and 31,163 bags far the week before,

	The were,	efficial	quotations	on	the	81 h	insi	per	10	kilos	
--	-----------	----------	------------	----	-----	-------------	------	-----	----	-------	--

Regular 1st	nomina
Good and	15\$320-16\$341
Good and	14 639-17 700
Ordinary and	9 532-15 323
Triage	5 447 - 8 170

and brikers' quotations, according to New York types and per arroles, were the fell ming;

No. (June i	June 8
7	B B1((1)) #4 *500****	nominal
B	23 000-235500	84₹500 — F2 000 — 2 {\$00
hut the market	was considered about	

Stocks in all hands were estimated this morning to be 170.4 ,8 hags

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

OF COFF.	EE AT RIO DE JANE	IRO.	
N. Y			
24\$500 25\$50 9 9132d 25-30 (14,008 16,909 3,178 3,360 1,265 	June 3	
# 500 21 500 21 600 4 4 500	3.913 14.423 5.179 4.790 240 24.534 206.5%	June 4	_
24 500 25 001 9 1(4 25-301 1,000	7,544 17,231 1,157 2,700 20,583	June 5	_
24,500 22,150 9 9437 25-30 C	5,436 15,564 	June 6	-
24.5co 22.750 9 7/16 21-30 6 5.000	7.414 9.807 821 3.130 1,117 14.873	Јипе 7	
24,500 22,750 9,48 23-30.	2,470 6,825 3,457 750 768 110,920 110,920	June 8	
111111	17.405	June 9	
3	52,156 94,8 94,8 16,510 14,237 5,075 5,075 360 131,193	Totals Totals since 1st July.	1
3.849.991	2.572,448 1,797,001 516,104 94,005 68,013 104,318 2,489,171	Totals since 181 Jul	S
1	mports.	*	В

Imports.

There has been in great informering in the markets, but quotations are generally sustained, ouring to the high cost if most articles at the present trace develoage. From his advances is and proceed to the supply from the United States is very small, and the cost in the River Plate almost prohibits abinomists, a still shaper specially especially especially especially especially especially especially advances is generally especially especially and post their standard further supplies. In land and pick their is unabing metallic as smaller and post their shadows arrived, but solves must still be considerable, and idealess are adding the same prices as a week ago. The ness in the pine markets is the arrival of the last of the 15th Specials canges, and the reputied charactering of the 15th Specials canges, and the pine, Pitch pine communication, and white is nominal. Kenstein and rosin are unchanged, and the other articles are quote are about the same changed, and the other articles are quote are about the same characters that the most has been the form.

Flour - Receipts during the week hare been:

		occii.	
Entary Finance Wide (Ka	Rosuio 10,970 hags,		bils.

The market has advanced about piece per hil. for American, affect for River Plate and 1500 has been mills flour, and is still stong, with every appearance of another sharp activate. About 10,000 hils, have been withdrawn from stocks, which are now estimated to be about 35,000 hils, of which good hils. American are in first hands. Biokers quote as £1000;

Trieste.	nominal.
Richmond est.	20\$300-30\$000 29 000-29 500
Baltimore 181	27 525 - 22 000
Western and Interior. River Plate. Local Mills	

Here Phile. 27 000-25 000 Lord Miles. 27 000-25 000 Lord Miles. 27 000-25 000-25 000 Lord Miles. 27 000-25 000-25 000-25 000 Lord Resident Miles. 27 000-25 000-25 000 Lord Resident Miles. 27 000-25

Pitch Pine-Recorpts nil, and the market is still reported from at 6750 m-68500 per doz.

White Pine-There have been no receipts, and the meaning quotation is about 195 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine-The Anni, from Site brought 888 dog, but about 7 live is the last carps of the telly a simpnents, to a boder. Thus is the last carps of the telly a simpnents, and the careful vestels are reported chattered to load for this post.

hat reveral vessels are reported chainered to load for this port.

Spruce Pine-Nothing new.

Keronen-Receipts mi, and the nominal quotation of 1183 or per, case is unchanged.

Turpentine—The Capha Inought 30 cases. Readi mondain in 18 500-860 is, per kilogramme may be continued.

Ronin—Receipts mi, and dealers' quotations are still altern 15 500-965 or per bil according to quality.

Cement—Receipts and Apha Dist, per Spikangea Anti-Necessity of the per August Smith from Loudon, will continue to this, per August Smith from Loudon, will continue to this, per August Smith from Loudon, will some 18 500 of 18 lights and Loudon and 15 500 of 18 lights of 15 500 of 18 lights and 18 lights and 18 500 of 18 lights and 18 lig

Plate.

Hay. — Receipts have been 8,632 biles yes Ross Janets
from Rosma. The law quolations were 73-85 ras per

Coal.—Receipts during the week have been 3:

2,331 tabs. per Grintann, from Cradift.

3,334 tabs. per Grintann, from Coadift.

4,635 tabs.

4,635 tabs.

4,635 tabs.

4,635 tabs.

4,635 tabs.

4,635 tabs.

4,645 tabs.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREION VESSELS JUNE 4.

JOVE 4.

CAMPIPE—Bib & Calhur; 1346 tons; Maittand; 44 ds; coal to Rayal Mail Co.

SUTE, vin Christianeund — Swed bb A.vd; 335 tons; Lindseg; 222 ds; pine to F. P. Passos.

BIWROS Anna—Mig De Ferbroy; 483 tons; Bischamiller; 20 ds; aundites to Cibral, Belchior & Coas; Coasa C.-Marco & Rossa C.-Marco & Rossa (C.-Marco & Rossa).

ROSAN O-Amer, Isk Ress Timer, Sto. 10ns; Panno; 28 ds; hay to Asevedo, Iliags, Pinho & Co.

Dan bk Waterfort; 347 tons; Mathiesen; flour to Frias Heimanns.

JUNE 7.

Macan—Amer bk Mary E. Rausell; Nichols; 40 ds; salt to
G. Saboia & Co.

Es rancia-Br ling White Brings: 425 tons; Lawrence; 14 ds; sundries to Larz Campos. JUNE 8.

TOWN 8.

Camini - Amer ship Kraucher, 2025 tons; Sarryer, 50 ds.
coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Orogno - Port ble Bella Farmigent; 550 ton; F. neira; 40 ds; sundies to Vega Pinto & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

SUNE 4.
Man n.e.—hal hk R view; 48) tons; Vamlero; ballast,
YUNE 5

FALMOUTH fo-Dan by Zara; 244 tons; Pederson; saked bides.

NEWCASTLE -- Be ship College? 1423 Date: Grady: hallast, PRENAMBUCO -- Port lik Martia Railler; 350 tons; Feireira do. JUNE 6

TUNE 6

DINSACIA, a Ital by Pofetta: 373 toms; Schiaffino; ball'sta,
TADOUSAC-Nor by Assyria; 1046 tows; Falkenberg; do,
Sinsar-Nor by Sophie; 1355 toms; Daving; do,
Bansanos - Hr by Coder 1755 toms; Daving; do,
TUNE 7.

Care Town-Nor lng Krone; 333 toms; Svendson; coffe;
Assyria - Care Town-Nor lng Krone; 333 toms; Svendson; coffe;
Assyria - Care Town-Nor lng Krone; 335 toms; Svendson; coffe;

JUNE 8.

BALTMORE—Amer ble Baltimore: 635 tons; North; coffee,
——Amer ble Anny; 665 tons; Blachbrd; do.
PORT NATAL—Seard by Express; 264 tons; Lindgren; do.
NEW ORLEASS—Pot by Brazil; 370 tons; Santos; ballast,

TUNE 9

ABSTRALA - Br ship Cathrart; (397 tons: Mc Chesney bullast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARG

	VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERE	D FOR RI	
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	Colombo Canlift Canlift Canlift	6 May	١
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•	erceru Opoilo Cardiff		

Prometer Additionals (1994) Annual School (1994) An	Hamburg 3 May Hamburg New York Liverpool Oporto Bistel 4 May Antwerp Glasgow Marseilles 9 May Leith 23 April
letoris	Sagnessy River at Lisbon Handarg 14 April
olage (sti).	Cardiff It May

ARRIVALS OF FOREION STEAMERS. DATE NAME FROM

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Grands Pr. Br Santos 22h Zenha R. & C. Quayle, D. & C. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE NAME	WHERE TO CARG
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FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO MINI

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Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 10th.

c,	Circulation	Pol	1400				
,,	762,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,500 24,761,500 16,868,500 F(s. 17,500,000 7,379,000 4,020,000	Stock 5% currency (apolices Bonds of 1895,	Public Funds Stack 5% currency (apilice). Bonds of 1655. Bonds (1650). Bonds				
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-	Capital	Теаннылуз	Par	Last div.			
-	14,000,000	Jatdim Botanico S. Christovão	200\$ 800	—Apr. 95 —Jan. 95	167\$000 - 170 000		
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SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORISED by the Inspector
General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial;
Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at
at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de
Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889
and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.
The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the
great efficacy of this extraordinary
medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

I have not yet informed you that during my onyage from Brazil to this place the Azetan-Amera accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-scheres that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of Nectandra Amara. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sen-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy.— Havre, April 181.— L. B. DE MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of Nectandra Amara; and asking him for a Testimoual, he did it with great pleasure, supply that in Gustatinguetá, where he exercised his prolession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in cases of gastrio-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÄES,

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two hotles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the sig Aquitaine on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I not-iced the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with seas-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Neclandra, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that be suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that the had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the mediene, ns he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, bowever, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. Ernani Pinto.

٠4

Pernambuco, on board s/s Alagear, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Neciandra Anama, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not indertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good tesult and beg to thank you therefore most sincerty for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also henchted, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel grafifed if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Misauda. — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tinclure of Nectandra Amara, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when I travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples, for any one who loses 20 years in the drig Dusiness has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in your business, I am, yours truly, — José Chaar de Martos.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bneno de Muauda, —My dear Sir: —I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pilts and tincture of Nectandra Amara, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented une. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I amyours truly, José J. Perria Borris.

N. B. —The pinted wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fall to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as the will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure nud in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and CHEMISTS.

DEPOT of the MANUFACTURER: 72, rua S. Pedro, 1st floor RIO DE JANEIRO.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchuitz Edit Cious, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library Constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books Old Brazilian stamps bought Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

miers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal

Perfumeries and Pear's Son

No. 57, Run do Ouvidor.

DANISH OPTICAL STORE

The only store making a speciality of optical goods

HIGH GRADE GLASSES A SPECIALITY.

75 Rua Sete de Setembro 75

All chronic diseases are cured by the physiatric

All kinds of fevers and diseases of children are treated according to the latest and surest methods, massage and treatment by electricity a speciality.

49 & 51, Rua da Uruguayana, 49 & 51

Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m Dr. Carlos Rudolfo von Schoeler

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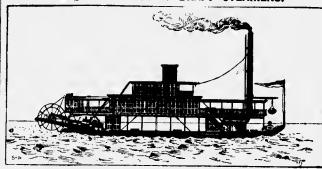
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